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ROXBURGH COUNTY COUNCIL

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REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH AND WELFARE
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR - 1960

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STAFF

At 31st December, 1960

Jointly with Selkirk County Council and Small Burgh Authorities

Medical Officer of Health	....	....	A. F. McCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers	....	....	A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Jointly with Selkirk County Council

County Sanitary Inspector	....	A. I. FRASER.
District Sanitary Inspectors	....	A. McKINNON. J. G. WATSON. R. L. MORRIS. W. N. SHARP.
Senior Dental Officer....	....	Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officers	....	Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S. Dr J. J. MANN, L.D.S.
County Nursing Superintendent	....	Miss D. G. DUNCAN.
Milk Officer	Miss D. ROBERTSON.

Roxburgh County Council

Housing Officer	J. WANLESS.
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Meat Inspectors (Part-time)

Hawick	Mr C. S. SCOTT, M.R.C.V.S.
Kelso	Messrs McTURK & KEITH, M.R.C.V.S.

Small Burgh Authorities

Hawick	....	G. BEE, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.
Kelso	....	W. C. NEIL, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector
Jedburgh	....	M. RING, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector
Melrose	....	R. GRANT, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector

Clerical

Mrs E. SYME, Chief Clerk.
Miss A. M. R. GRIEVE, Senior Clerkess-Typist.
Miss N. W. EDGAR, Clerkess-Typist.
Miss E. S. LOTHIAN, Clerkess-Typist.
Mrs E. WANLESS, Clerkess-Typist.
Miss E. C. L. ROBSON, Clerkess-Typist.
Miss ELIZABETH C. BRUNTON, Junior Clerkess.
Miss S. TELFER, Junior Clerkess.

Change in Staff

Dr A. McCutcheon—Appointed 1/2/60

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY OF
ROXBURGH

YOUR GRACE, MY LORDS, MY LADY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Statistics

In my report for 1959 I showed the decline in population which had taken place since 1950. There was a further fall in numbers during 1960, the estimated population as at June, 1960, being 44,431. This is a fall of 247 below the 1959 figure. Since 1950 the population of the County has declined by 5.5%.

The birth rate was 15 per 1,000 of the population and showed a fall from last year's figure of 16.4. The figure for Scotland as a whole was 19.4. The death rate was 11.4, a slight decrease on last year's figure. Deaths totalled 631. Heart and diseases of the circulation accounted for 61.3% of all deaths and cancer for 16.2%. Of the 96 deaths from cancer, 37.5% were in the wage-earning group, i.e., less than 65 years of age, 16 were caused by cancer of the lung. Of all deaths, one in seven was caused by cancer. In last year's report I compiled a table showing the incidence of death from coronary thrombosis in age groups. The following table is compiled on the same basis and shows the same features, i.e., the incidence of the disease is twice as common in men as in women and occurs in much greater numbers in the younger age group of men.

	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	Total
Male—						
Married	2	13	22	13	10	60
Single	1	1	1	1	1	5
Female—						
Married	—	4	4	15	6	29
Single	—	—	—	6	—	6
	3	18	27	35	17	100

The only other significant causes of death were bronchitis (13 deaths) and disease of the very young (17 deaths). Of the latter group, 14 deaths occurred in

children aged four weeks or less. The causes of death were congenital malformations (6), birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis (2), pneumonia of newborn (2) and diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity (5). The figures show the continuing need for research into the cause of death in very young children. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 26 per 1,000 live births, a marked rise over last year's figure of 15. The figure for Scotland as a whole was 26.4.

A few years ago I drew attention to the number of deaths among the older groups. In 1960 37.7% of all deaths were in persons aged 75 or over and 10.9% were persons aged 85 or over. These figures again focus attention on the need to strengthen and develop Local Authority Services for the elderly.

Maternity and Child Welfare

During part of the year we were one nurse short of our establishment. This has led to a certain amount of difficulty, but we are more fortunate than some other counties whose shortages of nursing staff have been considerable. One cannot see much betterment of the situation in the years to come for nurses are not now undertaking training with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in anything like the numbers which are required to fill vacancies caused by marriage, retirement etc. In fact, I do not think it would be over-stressing the situation to say that it may become critical in the next few years from the point of view of the maintenance of Local Authority Nursing Services. Several factors have been suggested as being responsible for the decline in numbers entering for training with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and all may have some influence on the position. One of the most obvious factors is the salary offered in comparison with other services. The latest salary award to a nurse holding the qualifications of R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate and District Training is £688-£872; the same salary is paid to a Ward Sister in a Maternity Hospital holding only the S.C.M. The period of training required to obtain the qualifications mentioned for a District Nurse is four years, the period required to obtain the S.C.M. is one year. The ordinary individual will ask why she should enter employment requiring longer training and additional qualifications, not to mention longer hours of work. The stimulus is all to avoid Local Authority Service.

Attendances at the six child welfare clinics totalled 4,538; in their capacity as Health Visitors, nurses paid 9,996 visits to pre-school children and 404 visits to tuberculosis cases. As home nurses they paid 31,560 visits to 1,442 cases.

Although authority has been given to employ a Dental Officer for the priority cases of expectant mothers and pre-school children, we were unable to obtain the services of a Dental Officer. The existing staff treated four expectant mothers and 122 pre-school children during the year.

Of 520 births occurring in the County, 442 (85%) took place in hospitals or nursing homes. The tendency for births to take place in hospitals and nursing homes has continued; the percentage of births occurring at home has fallen from 24% in 1950 to 15% in 1960.

The following table shows the uptake of Welfare Foods during the past four years:

	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets
1957	20,264	3,980	24,476	1,539
1958	15,722	2,776	17,255	1,293
1959	14,656	2,869	18,071	1,491
1960	10,537	2,587	16,785	1,389

The rise in price of National Dried Milk in 1957 began a fall in uptake which continued; the marked fall in the uptake of orange juice which occurred in 1958 was probably accounted for by the introduction of the restriction of the issue of children aged two and under. I would again express my sincere thanks to the voluntary workers who undertook the distribution of Welfare Foods in the various centres throughout the County.

Vaccination and Immunisation

At the end of the year 9,169 persons had been fully vaccinated (three vaccinations) and 8,333 persons had received two vaccinations against poliomyelitis.

During the year 649 children were fully immunised against diphtheria and 258 maintenance inoculations were given. A survey of school entrants showed that 83% had been immunised against diphtheria.

148 children were inoculated against whooping cough and 173 were given maintenance doses.

11% of the 665 children born in 1960 were vaccinated against smallpox by the end of the year. Although the percentage is much below that which one would like to be able to report, the tendency noted in recent years to postpone vaccination against smallpox until children are older is confirmed by the finding that 79% of the school entrants had been vaccinated.

Vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. continued to be offered to all school children aged 13+. The numbers done are shown in the following table:

Tuberculin Tested		Positive Reactors		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated During 1960	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
153	123	36	24	117	99	117	99

Infectious Disease

During the year anthrax was added to the list of notifiable infectious diseases. The incidence of the latter in the County was very small indeed. One case of paralytic poliomyelitis, a schoolboy aged nine, was notified. Of the non-notifiable diseases, there was a minor epidemic of mumps and chickenpox during the latter

part of the year. Not infrequently during the summer months one heard of cases of diarrhoea and vomiting, but investigation of such cases produced no bacteriological findings which would account for the symptoms.

The following table shows the incidence of and deaths from tuberculosis during the past six years; similar figures for 25 years ago are given as a contrast. Deaths in recent years have been almost wholly confined to the upper age group. In 1936 the average age at death was 39·6 years for males and 28·7 years for females. At 31st December, 1960, there were 327 known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the County and 142 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Year	Cases Notified		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Deaths		Death rate per 1,000 of population
	Male	Female			Res.	Non-Res.	
1955	9	8	11	6	5	1	0·13
1956	14	9	13	10	3	—	0·07
1957	8	7	12	3	6	—	0·13
1958	12	11	18	5	1	—	0·02
1959	4	2	6	—	3	1	0·09
1960	4	4	8	—	2	—	0·05
1936	37	40	36	41	23	7	0·65

Care and After-Care

The passing of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, was an outstanding event in the care of the mentally ill and placed responsibilities upon Local Health Authorities which will undoubtedly involve them in considerable expenditure in years to come. The Act stresses that there should be an increasing emphasis on care in the community, rather than institutional care, for all those suffering from mental illness, and the Secretary of State has directed that Local Health Authorities shall make arrangements for the purpose of the prevention of mental disorder and the care and after-care of persons who are or have been suffering from mental disorder.

These arrangements may include the provision of day nurseries for the pre-school mentally handicapped child, senior occupational centres for those mentally handicapped persons over school age and possibly also hostel accommodation for persons not requiring hospital care but who are not yet ready to take their place in the community. Action to prevent mental illness and take care of those already mentally ill will require premises and trained staff. The latter may well prove to be the more difficult to obtain and a course of special training for Health Visitors to enable them to recognise and handle potential cases of mental illness, has already been planned. In a rural community like ours special difficulties will be encountered, e.g., widely scattered cases of mental illness will lead to problems of transport to and from occupational centres.

At the end of the year there were 96 known cases of epilepsy and 30 known cases of cerebral palsy in the County. 27 of the cases of epilepsy had another defect or defects and 11 cases of cerebral palsy are similarly affected.

During the year admission to a suitable hospital was obtained for four mentally handicapped patients. A number of cases whose behaviour places heavy burdens on their parents and relatives still remain at home although they have been on the urgent waiting list for admission to hospital for many months.

The care of the aged continues to play an increasing part in our work. The number of Home Helps employed increased from 59 to 66 during the year and 89% of the cases attended were in the categories of aged, infirm and chronic sick. The occupancy rate of the Old People's Homes at Hawick, Kelso and Yetholm was high; the fourth Home at Jedburgh was not yet ready for occupation at the end of the year, but will come into operation during 1961. With its completion, and taking into account the 15 beds we have in Queen's House, Kelso, the Council will have provided 66 beds for old people. We have also access to facilities at Weens House, Bonchester Bridge, and St Margaret's Home, Hawick, for old people; at the end of the year we had 12 residents in Weens House and 24 in St Margaret's Home.

Old People's Welfare Committees continued their active interest in old people in the four Burghs and the 'Meals on Wheels' and Chiropody Services functioned smoothly. In addition to services provided in clinics in the four Burghs, a Chiropody Service is also available to residents in Local Authority Eventide Homes.

Accidents in the Home

Ten deaths occurred from accidents in the home, whereas only six deaths occurred from road vehicle accidents. Although we are accustomed to read with horror of the casualties from road accidents, these figures illustrate the established fact that more people die from accidents in the home than from road accidents. An analysis of the home accident deaths shows that five occurred from a fractured hip following a fall, three from accidental poisoning with drugs, one from coal gas poisoning and one, an infant, from accidental asphyxia. The five deaths following a fractured leg all occurred in persons 75 years of age and over. These deaths emphasise the care which should be observed in ensuring that floors and floor coverings do not present obstacles to safe walking. The deaths from accidental poisoning emphasise the care which should be taken to label all bottles clearly and to ensure that they are not within reach of unauthorised users.

I would again thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support. To all branches of the staff of the Department I am very grateful for their loyalty and help; and I would gratefully acknowledge all the help I have received from my fellow officials, the general practitioners of the County and the officials of the Borders Hospitals Board of Management.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MCCOUBREY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Since preparation of this report the Preliminary Report on the Sixteenth Census of Scotland (1961) has been published. This confirms the fear I expressed in my report for 1959 that the census might reveal an even greater loss than has been shown by the mid-year estimated populations. The census figures show that the population of the County has fallen to 43,171, a drop of 2,386 persons since the 1951 census. The loss is distributed as follows:

Area	Population				Decrease in population			Population	
	1951		1961						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	1951	1961
Hawick	7439	9278	7340	8864	99	414	513	16,717	16,204
Jedburgh	1964	2119	1774	1873	190	246	436	4,083	3,647
Kelso	1942	2177	1818	2146	124	31	155	4,119	3,964
Melrose	964	1182	942	1191	22	+9	13	2,146	2,133
Landward	9089	9403	8554	8669	535	734	1269	18,492	17,223
County	21398	24159	20428	22743	970	1416	2386	45,557	43,171

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Estimated to middle of 1960:

Landward	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,849
Burghs—										
Hawick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,414	
Jedburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,951	
Kelso	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,114	
Melrose	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,103	
									<hr/>	26,582
										<hr/>
										44,431

Births

The births corrected for transfers were:

			Total	Male	Female	Illegitimate
Landward	....	....	259	136	123	13
Burghs—						
Hawick	....	....	266	136	130	8
Jedburgh	....	....	71	35	36	2
Kelso	....	....	47	24	23	1
Melrose	....	....	22	10	12	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			665	341	324	24

The birth rate of 15 is 1·4 lower than the figure recorded in 1959.

Illegitimate births amounted to 3·6 per cent of the total.

The number of still-births was 13, giving a rate of 19 per 1,000 total births (including still-births).

Marriages

Two hundred and seventy-six marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 6·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Deaths

The number of deaths corrected for transfers was 631, of which 330 were of men and 301 of women. The death rate, adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 11·4. The rate for Scotland was 11·9.

The numbers, causes and age groups of death are shown in the table on pages 12 and 13.

Infantile Mortality

The numbers of deaths of children aged less than one year was 17 and of this number 14 were aged less than four weeks. The infantile mortality rate was 26 per 1,000 live births.

1960—Causes of Death		All Ages Both Sexes	M	F	Under 4 wks.	4 wks.—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	...	16	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	2	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haem- atopoietic tissues	...	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—
Other malignant neoplasms	...	74	30	44	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	17	20	23	5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Diabetes mellitus	...	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Anaemias	...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other general diseases	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	...	112	53	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	38	49	9
Non-meningococcal meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	...	12	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Rheumatic Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	...	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	...	225	127	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	28	57	101	28
Other diseases of heart	...	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	2
Hypertensive heart disease	...	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1
Other hypertensive disease	...	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1
Other circulatory disease	...	18	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	11	3
Influenza	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	...	12	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	4
Carry forward	...	521	271	250	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	8	28	72	144	213	53

1960—Causes of Death	Ages Both Sexes		M	F	Under 4 wks.	4 wks.—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
	521	13	271	250	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	8	28	72	144	213	53
Brought forward	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	3
Bronchitis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Other respiratory diseases	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Appendicitis	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other digestive diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other diseases of genito urinary system	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility without mention of psychosis	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Ill-defined and unknown causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other road vehicle accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	3
Other violence	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
	631		330	301	14	3	2	1	1	7	2	10	39	80	165	238	69

The numbers, causes and age groups of infantile deaths are contained in the following table:

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	Sex		Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Age Groups	
		M	F		Under 4 weeks	4 weeks- 1 year
Pneumonia (except of new-born)	1	1	—	1.50	—	1
Congenital malformations	6	3	3	9.02	5	1
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	2	—	3.00	2	—
Pneumonia of new-born	2	1	1	3.00	2	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	5	4	1	7.52	5	—
Accidents in the Home	1	—	1	1.50	—	1
Totals	17	11	6		14	3
Death rate per 1,000 Births				26	21.05	4.50

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(1) Ante-natal and post-natal service:

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the Local Authority.

(2) Child Welfare Clinics:

Clinics are in operation at Hawick (weekly), Kelso, Jedburgh and Melros (fortnightly), and Newtown and St Boswells (monthly). Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year (2)	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were:—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at time of attendance were:—	
		Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics	6	392	136	3756	782
Clinics provided by Vol- untary Organisations....	—	—	—	—	—

Dental Care:

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5)
Expectant mothers	4	4	4	4
Expecting mothers....	—	—	—	—
—school children	122	122	122	122

(4) Nurseries provided by Manufacturers:

The following table shows statistics relating to Nurseries privately provided in the Burgh of Hawick, viz.:

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting Lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, St. Andrew's Church Hall, Union St., Hawick	No	—	50	—	15	—	16	—	—
Robert Noble & Co., Ltd., Glebe Mills, Hawick....	No	4	12	8	27	9	21	1	—
Turnbulls Ltd., Bridge House, Hawick	No	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—

Nursery closed down 14/10/60.

Midwifery

- (1) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during the year—before correction for mother's residence 520
- (2) Total number of births in (1) occurring in institutions and private maternity homes 442
- (3) Total number of births in (1) occurring at home 78
- (4) Number of births in (3) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and mid- wife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	37	39	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Man- agement under arrange- ments made by the Author- ity with the Regional Hos- pital Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(e) Other cases not classified above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Totals	37	39	—	2	—	—	—

(5) Medical Aid:

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:

For domiciliary cases ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	To
For institutional cases ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	To

(6) Administration of Analgesics:

(a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland

(i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work

(ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health work

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1960	....	....	....	2
(i) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	....	....	....	2
(ii) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work	....	....	—	—
(d) Number of sets on order at 31st December, 1960	....	....	....	—
(e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):				
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery	....	....	....	—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery	....	....	....	—
(f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):				
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery	....	....	....	—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery	....	....	....	—
(7) Number of cars in use by Midwives at 31st December, 1960	....	....	....	17

Health Visiting

The Health Visiting is undertaken by the District Nursing Sisters carrying out combined duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year:

ing the year.

(1)	No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to										Total visits paid (12)
	Expectant Mothers ★		Children under 1 yr.		Children between 1 and 5		Tuber- culosis cases		Other cases		
	No. Vis. (2)	Total Vis. (3)	No. Vis. (4)	Total Vis. (5)	No. Vis. (6)	Total Vis. (7)	No. Vis. (8)	Total Vis. (9)	No. Vis. (10)	Total Vis. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	—	—	1287	4994	1336	5002	41	404	—	—	10,400
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

J. Home Nursing

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the District Nursing Sisters.

Number of cases attended by the District nursing sisters	....	....	....	1,442
Number of visits paid to these cases	....	....	....	31,560

5. Domestic Help

The scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the Chief Welfare Officer in conjunction with the Nursing Superintendent. The following figures relate to working of the Scheme during the year:

- (i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year
- (a) Whole-time
- (b) Part-time
- (c) Retaining fee basis
- (ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during the year
- (iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:
- (a) At home
- (b) In hospital
- (iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick, including aged and infirm

6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Combined duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services:

	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations including District Nursing Assocs.		No. hold Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories:—					
Superintendent (or Chief) Nursing Officers	1	—	—	—	1
Nurses and Midwives employed on:— Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing Duties	18	—	—	—	6
Total	19	—	—	—	7

7. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination is carried out by the Medical Practitioners. The table on page shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out by the Medical Practitioners and by Assistants as well as by the district nursing sisters in rural areas. During the year pre-school children were immunised and 258 maintenance doses were given.

8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Tuberculosis

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the 469 persons resident in the County known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician has been maintained with regard to the care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have continued throughout the year.

A grant of two pints of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were certified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year persons were receiving free milk.

The Housing Authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

Infectious Disease

Sixty-four notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) were received during the year, of which 4 cases were removed to hospital as follows:

	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
Dysentery	2	1
Erysipelas	3	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	6	1
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	2	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	1	—
Scarlet Fever	27	1
Whooping Cough	22	1
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 4

Mental Health

Efforts have continued to increase our knowledge of the number of cases of mentally handicapped persons in the County. So far as is known, there are 164 mentally handicapped persons belonging to the County, of whom 34 are school and pre-school children. There are 7 mongol children in the latter groups.

Two Clinical Sessions were conducted by Dr Bailey, Consultant Psychiatrist, at which children were examined.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Educational Psychologists in all problems affecting the mental well-being of school pupils.

1. Orthopaedic Treatment of Pre-School Children

154 pre-school children were examined by the visiting Consultant Surgeon at centres in the County. The figures are as follows:

Hawick	42
Jedburgh	21
Kelso	47
Melrose	16
Morebattle	6
Newcastleton	6
Newtown	9
St Boswells	7

Hospital Treatment—Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh:

Number of cases in hospital on 1/1/60	Nil
Number of admissions to hospital	3
Number of discharges from hospital	3
Number of cases in hospital on 31/12/60	Nil

Classification of Hospital Cases:

Congenital dislocation of left hip	1
Course of vertical tali plasters	1
Arthrography	1

The number of patient days was 103.

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	
1960	307	2	2	29	—	—	—	—	—
1959	95	2	5	22	—	—	—	—	—
1958	23	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	7	9	6	1	—
or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	426	4	7	55	7	9	6	2	—

WELFARE

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community

Year to 31st December, 1960

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 21—Residential Accommodation

During the year 64 applications were recorded under this heading. Of that number

- 5 were admitted to Deanfield, Hawick.
- 8 were admitted to Grove House, Kelso (including one person—temporary accommodation).
- 15 were admitted to Romany House, Yetholm.
- 16 were admitted to Voluntary Homes.
- 3 were admitted to Other Local Authority Homes.
- 1 to hospital (being properly a medical case).
- 1 to temporary accommodation.
- 8 were applications from families under notice to quit.
- 2 applications were withdrawn.
- 5 applications in hand (pending).

The number of old people in eventide accommodation for whom this County is responsible rose from 99 in 1959 to 103 in 1960. Five were chargeable to Other Authorities. See Appendix for analysis of the numbers so accommodated.

The various Homes in which the elderly are accommodated are as follows:

	M	F	
Deanfield Home, Hawick	7	11	Roxburgh County Council
Grove House, Kelso	16	—	do.
Romany House, Yetholm ...	—	16	do.
Weens House, Bonchester Bridge	8	4	Voluntary Home
St. Margaret's Home, Hawick	—	24	do.
Queen's House, Kelso	1	4	do.
Bridge of Weir Epileptic Colony	—	1	do.
Castle View, Edinburgh (Deaf and Dumb Society) 1	1	—	do.
Poplars, Aberlady (Grassmarket Mission) 1	—	1	do.
Netherby Home, Galashiels (Church of Scotland) —	1	—	do.
The Residence, Dundee (Salvation Army) —	—	1	do.
Methil Haven, Fife	—	1	Fife County Council
Crookston Home, Glasgow	—	1	Glasgow Corporation
Glenlockhart, Edinburgh	1	1	Edinburgh Corporation
Eildon View, Galashiels	1	1	Selkirk County Council
	36	67	

The number of elderly persons in eventide accommodation rose by four, although admissions in 1960 were fewer. The increase is slight, but it would be wrong to assume that the tempo of admissions is slowing, or that there are fewer old people needing residential care. It is a fact that once Homes have their complement, the rate of admissions tends to drop. There was a waiting-list for all the Homes throughout the year though never substantial.

All Homes belonging to the Council were utilised to the full. There were rarely empty beds, unless the occupants were temporarily in hospital.

The purchase and adaptation of Milfield Hostel, Jedburgh, by the Council as a Home for aged persons will fulfil a pressing need in Jedburgh and farther afield. The Home will cater for 23 residents when it is formally opened.

The voluntary Homes—including Queen's House, Weens House and St Margaret's Home—continue to give a substantial contribution towards meeting residential needs of the elderly. As can be seen from the table above, the voluntary homes provide for 47 old people, or 45% of the total number, for whom Council is responsible under Part III provisions.

While it is evident that the impending opening of Milfield Home is likely to go a long way towards establishing an optimum number of beds in the County accommodation under Part III provisions, two problems are frequently encountered: (a) The difficulty of placing women who are regarded as being unsuitable for admission to the ordinary type home in the County, and (b) the difficulty of placing the frail, ambulant person who requires a lot of care and attention. Hospitals Board is increasingly seeking the admission of these patients to Eventide care. Every effort is made to deal with hospital patients recommended for admission to a Residential Home.

There were three elderly persons granted short-stay accommodation in Council's Homes during the summer, to allow relatives to have a holiday 'break'.

Convalescent Homes

This Authority has no Homes of this description or arrangements with Voluntary Homes, but sympathetic consideration is given to all applications of this nature, either by putting people in touch with Voluntary Homes run by the Co-operative Society, the British Legion, or Red Cross, or by obtaining financial help (from statutory or voluntary sources) towards that end.

Section 17—Reception Centres

There are now no Reception Centres in the Council's area, and with the closure of the house 10 Baker Street, Hawick, the last of the common lodging houses in the County has disappeared too. With the closure of the Earlston Shelter the nearest Reception Centre for vagrants is at Peebles.

With the closing down of so many Reception Centres the accommodation of stray vagrants becomes a local problem, often involving the Police, the Welfare Officer, and the National Assistance Board's Officer, and often with no very satisfactory results. Fortunately the number of wayfarers is declining.

Of the vagrant class, Part III Accommodation was provided for one elderly male.

The problem of the wayfarer who is old, crippled or exhausted is still difficult and may arise at a period when no accommodation is available.

Section 21(b)—Temporary Accommodation

There were no instances of fire or flood emergencies in the County, but eight families were faced with eviction for one reason or another: all of whom were assisted to find other accommodation. One man was found hostel accommodation after being rendered homeless.

Section 29—Welfare Services for the Handicapped

(a) Blind Persons

Under agency arrangements the Edinburgh and South-East Scotland Society Teaching the Blind to read in their own homes continues to attend efficiently to the welfare of the blind (and partially-sighted), providing instruction in Braille and Moon Reading, handicrafts, visitation, social amenities, wireless, library facilities and the like, through the Society's Welfare Visitor, Miss A. Moonie.

Miss Moonie writes:

"The usual round of visitation was made, to assess as far as possible the needs of the various blind people, and this involved applications for financial help, the supplying of aids and equipment for use of the blind, correspondence visits to doctors, officials of the Ministry of Labour and National Assistance Board and others, on behalf of blind persons; teaching, and social functions.

"During the year two more deaf-blind were added to the roll, both being women living in their own homes. One learned Braille and is now a voracious reader of books and news periodicals; while the other learned Moon Reading. An introduction of one to the other caused a friendship to be struck up, a woman with enough sight to go out visiting the other. The former also enjoys the social functions for deaf-blind people, to which they are invited.

"Apart from these, two people are persevering in learning Moon. There were also the usual attempts where a poor touch defeated them. Various people are engaged in learning and carrying on crafts, such as basketry, sea-grass bag-making, knitting, and stool-making.

"Wireless needs were met; batteries supplied at reduced cost; repairs met where necessary. The V.H.F. sets are very popular, and give excellent reception in most areas.

"There were four talking-book applications during the year. Those already in possession of talking-books expressed great appreciation of them."

Number of blind persons on Register	....	....	....	77 (32 M. 45 F.)
Number of persons employed in workshops for the blind				3 (2 M. 1 F.)
Number of Approved Home Workers	....	....	....	1 M.
Number engaged in open employment	....	....	....	2 M.

Numbers According to Different Age Groups of all Blind Persons on Register

				M.	F.
5—15 years	....	....	....	1	1
30—39 years	....	....	....	1	—
40—49 years	....	....	....	3	3
50—59 years	....	....	....	4	3
60—64 years	....	....	....	2	3
65—69 years	....	....	....	7	2
70—79 years	....	....	....	8	11
80—84 years	....	....	....	2	11
85—89 years	....	....	....	3	9
90 and over	....	....	....	1	2
				<hr/> 32	<hr/> 45

Number of Partially Sighted Persons on Roll 8

The age variance is 5 to 95 years. With so many blind persons in the upper age groups, there is little scope for the teaching of handicrafts and methods of reading.

As blind persons are discovered by the Authority's Welfare Officers, the National Assistance Board, the Ministry of Labour, doctors and social workers, the cases are reported to the Society for investigation, and, if necessary, inclusion in the Blind Welfare Scheme.

(b) Deaf and Dumb Persons

The Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society continued, under agency arrangements with the Council, to supervise the deaf and dumb persons. This amounts to visitation twice yearly, monthly social meetings held at Hawick and Galashiels alternately, religious services, the provision of hearing aids, employment, instruction and advice generally. Christmas parcels were distributed to 11 old age pensioners. The Society has a Border Re-Union each year, with tea, games and dancing, always highly successful. The Society has its own lady visitor.

There are 24 persons on the Roll (6 M. 18 F.). Of these, 11 are in full employment (2 in business); 2 are young married housewives, with children; 1 woman keeps her own home; and 10 are retired. Again the older people predominate.

In addition, there are 2 persons (1 M. 1 F.) from this area living in the Society's Eventide Home at Castle View, Edinburgh. They attend the monthly old age pensioners' socials with others from the Home.

The number of partially deaf persons is undetermined. The total deaf and dumb persons registered is undoubtedly low. There must be many more persons, especially amongst the elderly, suffering from deafness or defective hearing who are as yet unknown to the Society.

Cases coming to the notice of the Authority's Welfare Officers are reported to the Society for investigation.

(c) The Crippled, Home-Bound and Otherwise Disabled

Under the Home Workers Scheme the Council's part-time Occupational Therapist continued to visit weekly a number of heavily crippled people in the Hawick Area. One young girl operates a loom; another has a Knitmaster machine on loan from the Council, finding her own market for the produce; a third, a middle-aged man, turns out hand-made rugs. The last receives an agreed sum from the Council for each completed rug, to compensate him for his labour. The range and quality of the goods produced is excellent. During the year one disabled man was granted a printing machine, for pastime work, and it is hoped that after tuition he will be able to produce some saleable work, to his own profit. This is a Scheme that could well be extended to other parts of the County, and the appointment of a full-time Occupational Therapist would undoubtedly represent a real approach to the problem of the disabled home-bound person. At the moment only notified cases coming to the Welfare Officers' attention are being dealt with.

During the year additional people came to the notice of the Welfare Officers. All were visited and services varied from the purely advisory to the procuring assistance from local or central Departments or from voluntary bodies, educational assistance, housing, employment, or medical appliances. A ramp was installed in one instance at the front door to facilitate the entry and egress of a wheel-chair; repairs to workshop in another; a motorised machine obtained for another; walking-aids, dunlopillo mattress and house-aids were also supplied.

One young disabled man was admitted to Red Cross House, Largs, for remedial treatment and instruction—his board is being subsidised by the Council. Latest report is that he is responding well to treatment, and showing progress in his work. Notifications of severely disabled are being received in increasing numbers from the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, doctors, nurses, and Old People's Welfare Committees.

The actual number of substantially handicapped remains problematical, but it is certain that the number is considerable. Certainly among the older age groups where the incidence of injury, crippling disease and other ailments is heaviest, the essential need of house-aids and simple gadgets to ease their lot is very evident. There is also a respectable number of defectives, adults and children, constituting a separate problem, especially where instruction is required or residential accommodation or training at an occupational centre. However, the introduction of the Mental Health Act next year is likely to focus attention on this group.

The Roxburghshire Voluntary Disablement Aid Committee, constituted in 1959, has established a Hawick Committee, which during the year completed a survey of the disabled (all classes) in the Hawick Area. From this, it is hoped to gauge the extent of the need and the type of services required; and to proceed with proposals for developing a worthwhile scheme for the physically disabled in Hawick and later embracing the whole County.

On the mental health side, the Galashiels, Selkirk and Melrose Voluntary Association for Mental Health was active, concentrating on the development of a visiting service at Dingleton Hospital, and helping with the problems of the discharged patient.

Welfare of the Aged

There is an Old People's Welfare Committee at Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso and Melrose, with whom the Council's Welfare Officers are closely associated. All Committees operate two or more schemes.

Hawick—Meals on Wheels Scheme delivers up to 60 meals per delivery daily. Old people living alone are visited regularly by Committee Members and Visitors. Entertainment was arranged during the winter months for the various Homes and Hospitals. In Old People's Week (October) a concert, film show, home visitation and church service contributed to an extensive programme, including the formation of "The Evergreen Club" on 6th October—a long-contemplated venture. There was also a Christmas distribution of tea to old folks living alone. During the year insulated containers were bought at a cost of £128 for the improvement of the Meals Service. An appeal is being launched for funds to purchase premises for the Evergreen Club.

The various Town and Church Guilds, Round Table, Rotary, British Legion, W.V.I.s and the Old Age Pensioners' Association gave wide support with functions and outings for the elderly during the year. Red Cross supplied library facilities at all the Eventide Homes and Hospitals, and arranged outings by means of their volunteer car service.

Thanks to the support of affiliated bodies, factory managements and employees and the public, the Committee is self-supporting.

Jedburgh—Meals on Wheels, Home Visitation and Chiropody services are firmly established. A concert, film show and home visitation were the main features of Old People's Week. The Old Men's Club started by Toc H is proving very successful.

Kelso—Chiropody at the Bowmont Street Clinic continues to meet a need over a wide area, something like 100 people being treated. Meals on Wheels is another service which is giving great satisfaction. A Home Visitation Scheme was inaugurated and consideration is being given to the proposal for a Club for Men. Finances were greatly improved during the year, by hard work on the Committee's part.

Melrose—Meals on Wheels, Home Visitation and Chiropody services continue to operate effectively. A special concert was arranged in Old People's Week.

The W.V.S. personnel attend to the delivery of meals throughout the County.

Chiropody Service

Care of the feet in the County is largely done by the Roxburghshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society. In Hawick the Red Cross work independently, while at Jedburgh and Melrose Red Cross personnel work in liaison with the local Old People's Welfare Committees, a qualified chiropodist being employed for the heavier cases. The Kelso Old People's Welfare Committee employs a qualified chiropodist at the Bowmont Street Clinic—open one day per week. There is also a Clinic in the St Boswells area operated by the Red Cross Society.

The Local Authority Eventide Homes throughout the County provide the services of a chiropodist to residents requiring the service, and, likewise, the service is provided in Homes run by voluntary agencies.

Clothing Centres

It is proper to include a reference to the Clothing Depots provided and run by the W.V.S. at Hawick, Jedburgh and Kelso. They are proving of great value in assisting old people and others in need of clothing.

Section 37 and 39—Registration and Inspection of Homes

There were no new registrations during the year.

Section 47—Removals to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Protection

No compulsory removals.

Section 58—Protection of Property of Persons Admitted to Hospitals and Homes

Action in two instances.

Section 50—Burial and Cremation of the Dead

None.

Chronic Sick

The Welfare Officers at Hawick made representations on a number of occasions to the Group Medical Superintendent, Peel Hospital, in connection with the admission of elderly people to hospital, where the home circumstances were difficult or where conditions gave rise to anxiety.

Holiday Arrangements, Section 27, National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947

A family of five children and a mother with three children were granted a holiday stay of two weeks at the Clynder Holiday Homes, Garcloch, in arrangement with the Glasgow Holiday Homes Association.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1943
Provision of Part III Accommodation

	Other Local Authority Homes				Voluntary Homes				Roxburgh County Council												Grand Total				
									Deanfield				Grove House				Romany House								
	M	F	Ch	T	M	F	Ch	T	M	F	Ch	T	M	F	Ch	T	M	F	Ch	T	M	F	Ch	T	
Residents at 31st Dec., 1959	1	4	—	5	9	36	—	45	8	11	—	19	16	—	—	16	—	14	—	14	34	65	—	99	
Admissions to 31st Dec., 1960	1	2	—	3	4	9	—	13	1	4	—	5	8	—	—	8	—	3	12	—	15	17	27	—	44
Discharges during year	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	4	—	2	5	—	7	7	7	—	14
Number removed to Hos- pital	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	5	1	3	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	8	6	16	—	22
Number re-admitted during year	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	1	6	—	7
Number died	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	8
Otherwise ceased	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	3
Residents at 31st Dec., 1960	2	4	—	6	11	36	—	47	7	11	—	18	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	36	67	—	103	

MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947

Measures taken for the prevention of mental illness, care and after-care of the mentally ill and defective

Cases brought to the notice of the Welfare Department were visited, and "follow-up" arrangements resulted. The Domiciliary Services are employed in this field through the Health Visitor, Nurse or Welfare Officer. In some instances Home Helps were provided where, for example, the patient is elderly or where the patient is unable to cope with the family and household affairs, and a number were admitted to Part III accommodation. In other instances financial help was obtained and advice given on personal problems. The Psychiatric Social Worker at Dingleton Hospital consults with the Local Authority's Welfare Department in respect of patients awaiting discharge or out-patients requiring welfare services, friendly visitation, employment, etc. Doctors, Nurses, Children's Officer, Probation Officer, National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners continue to report on persons in need of care, assistance or advice.

The Galashiels, Selkirk and Melrose Voluntary Association for Mental Health provides a service of friendly visitation at Dingleton Hospital—and assists with the problems of discharged patients.

Under this Section one defective child was admitted to the Priory Children's Home, Selkirk, for a month's holiday stay, to give the mother a needed respite.

(b) Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857-1866

The total number of admissions (11) to mental hospitals fell very considerably from those of the previous year (29). This represents a more "average" figure.

	M.	F.	Total
Admitted to Dingleton Hospital on certification	6	3	9
Admitted to Dingleton Hospital on a voluntary basis —	—	1	1
Admitted to other Mental Hospitals '... ..	—	1	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 11

The ages of the patients so admitted were widely dispersed; only four were elderly people.

The voluntary form of admission is favoured, wherever possible. The figures given above, of course, refer only to those cases notified to Officers of the Local Authority.

2. Guardianship	M.	F.	Total
Number of boarded-out patients receiving allowances at 31/12/60	7	3	10
Additions during year—Nil			
To Hospital Accommodation—2			
Age Groups—Over 21 years	3	3	6
Between 16 and 21 years	3	—	3
Under 16 years	1	—	1

All patients were visited at least twice during the year by the Welfare Officers of the Authority.

The payment of allowances will become the responsibility of the National Assistance Board in the year ahead (Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960), though community care remains the responsibility of the Local Authority.

3. Arrangements for carrying out the Statutory duty to provide accommodation and training for defectives in the area (occupation centres, industrial centres for adults, home teaching of individuals and groups)

There are no arrangements for occupational or industrial centres. Cases notified to the Welfare Authority are generally assisted to find employment either through the machinery of the Ministry of Labour or by the individual efforts of the Local Authority Welfare Officers. One young woman receives instruction on a loom from the Council's part-time Occupational Therapist. Another woman does useful work in the wards of a hospital. With one exception none of the defectives boarded-out under guardianship is capable of undertaking training or instruction.

(c) Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1913-40

1. Arrangements for ascertaining and supervising Mental Defectives

Local Authority, Medical Officers of Health, Welfare Officers, the Education Authority, Police, General Practitioners, the National Assistance Board, Probation and Children's Officer continue to report any defectives under this heading. A Register of all known defectives is maintained, and visitation is carried out periodically by the Health and Welfare Staffs.

					M.	F.	Total
Placed to Institutional care during the year	....	....	....	....	1	4	5
Gogarburn Institution	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Baldovan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
St Aidan's, Gattonside	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

With the exception of one girl who was admitted to Baldovan (Judicial Order), all admissions were carried through on an informal basis. Two were children of school age, regarded as ineducable.

The rate of admission of patients to Gogarburn and affiliated hospitals by the S.E. Regional Hospital Board has improved, both in this year and last, with the result that the waiting-list of persons awaiting admission is at last being steadily reduced.

There are fresh powers contained in the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, the provisions of which come into effect next year, which will focus attention on this and other aspects of mental health.

SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year Ending 31st July, 1960

Table III reveals that approximately 41% of pupils examined were suffering from some degree of defect. This figure varies throughout the country, and in this County in the past five years has varied from 21% to 33%.

Infectious Disease

The only incident of note was a small outbreak of chickenpox in the spring of 1960. Almost 50% of the cases were in the Melrose area.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Among children entering school for the first time, 88.3% were found to have been immunised against diphtheria and 79% vaccinated against smallpox. Both figures show a decrease from last year.

1,059 children received their third vaccination against poliomyelitis. The total number now protected by three vaccinations is 4,202.

395 children aged 13+ were mantoux tested. 307 were found suitable for vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine and by the end of the year all had been vaccinated.

Speech Therapy

The completion of the initial case finding and survey work by the Speech Therapists is reflected in the figures of pupils attending for treatment. Attendances for treatment of stammering rose by approximately 24% compared with last year and for treatment of other conditions by approximately 100%.

Audiometric Service

Audiometricians from St Giles' School for the Hard of Hearing continued to examine selected age groups. The table illustrating the work done reveals that approximately 5% of the school population examined have some degree of hearing defect.

Uncleanliness

The incidence of uncleanliness remains very low. Fifteen children were found to be suffering from a verminous condition of the head, i.e., 0.24% of the school population.

1. Average number of pupils on registers for session	6278.7
2. Total average attendance	5856.2
3. Average of percentage attendance	92.97
4. Average school rolls:	

Senior Secondary Schools

Hawick High School	918.0	Kelso High Secondary	397.5
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Junior Secondary Schools

Denholm	197.4	Newcastleton	163.1
Melrose Grammar	336.7	Newtown St Boswells	254.1
Jedburgh Grammar	709.2	Hawick Roman Catholic....	132.5
Morebattle	166.0		

Primary Schools									
Ancrum	....	....	....	77.8	Makerstoun	....	....	....	15.0
Blainslie	....	....	....	24.2	Minto	....	....	....	7.7
Cogsmill	....	....	....	6.0	Newmill	....	....	....	11.8
Crailing	....	....	....	21.2	Oxnam	....	....	....	24.5
Eckford	....	....	....	14.4	Pleasants	....	....	....	14.9
Ednam	....	....	....	34.8	Riccarton	....	....	....	10.6
Glen Douglas	....	....	....	20.1	Roberton	....	....	....	20.5
Hawick Burnfoot	....	....	....	564.1	Roxburgh	....	....	....	10.1
Hawick Drumlanrig-St Cuthbert's	....	....	....	408.3	St Boswells	....	....	....	132.0
Hawick St Mary's	....	....	....	87.7	Sandystones	....	....	....	21.1
Hawick Trinity	....	....	....	217.9	Saughtree	....	....	....	12.0
Hawick Wilton	....	....	....	292.5	Smailholm	....	....	....	19.2
Heiton	....	....	....	19.0	Southdean	....	....	....	16.4
Hobkirk	....	....	....	57.8	Sprouston	....	....	....	52.0
Kelso High Primary	....	....	....	518.2	Stichill	....	....	....	14.3
Kirkton	....	....	....	17.8	Teviothead	....	....	....	11.4
Lempitlaw	....	....	....	14.0	Towford	....	....	....	8.4
Lilliesleaf	....	....	....	67.3	Yetholm	....	....	....	86.0
Jedburgh St John's	....	....	....	53.2					

Table I

Total number of children examined at school:

		Systematic Examinations		Other Systematic Examinations	
(A)					
	Entrants—No previous routine inspection	....	580	....	51
	Second Age Group—Born 1950	....	569	....	—
	Third Age Group—Born 1946	....	645	....	5
	Fourth Age Group—Born 1943	....	51	....	—
	Total	....	1845	....	56
(B)				Other Examinations	
	Pupils born in 1952 (Vision and Hearing only)	....	....	....	564
	Special cases	....	....	....	51
	Re-inspections	....	....	....	5

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):

Entrants	....	....	....	323
Second Age Group	....	....	....	209
Third Age Group	....	....	....	185
Fourth Age Group	....	....	....	8
1952—Vision and Hearing	....	....	....	57

TABLE II—STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. CLOTHING— Unsatisfactory	1901	324	307	311	258	323	327	27	24	985	916
2. FOOTGEAR— Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. UNCLEANLINESS— (a) Head—Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Nits or Vermin	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Body—Dirty	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vermineous	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. SKIN— (a) Head—Ringworm	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Body—Ringworm	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	5	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	11	3
5. NUTRITIONAL STATE— Slightly defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. MOUTH and TEETH— Unhealthy	—	45	16	29	16	12	4	—	—	86	36

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7. NASO-PHARYNX—	1901	324	307	311	258	323	327	27	24	985	916
(a) Nose—Req. Observ.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Req. Operation	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other conditions	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
(b) Throat—Tonsils Req. Obs.	—	25	8	18	5	16	6	—	—	59	19
Tonsils Req. Oper.	—	11	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	14	6
(c) Glands—Glands Req. Obs.	—	9	4	9	1	11	3	—	—	29	8
Glands Req. Oper.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. EYES—											
(a) External Disease—											
Blepharitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	—	5	6	3	8	1	3	—	—	9	17
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Visual Acuity—											
Without glasses—											
Good working vision	—	—	—	231	187	200	207	13	9	444	403
Fair working vision	—	—	—	10	8	18	30	2	4	30	42
Bad working vision	—	—	—	2	4	4	8	—	—	6	12
With glasses—											
Good working vision	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3
Fair working vision	—	—	—	1	3	2	8	—	—	3	11
Bad working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For refraction	—	11	—	22	12	31	7	—	2	64	21

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
9. EARS—	1901	324	307	311	258	323	327	27	24	985	916
(a) Diseases—Otorrhoea	—	8	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	12	5
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
(b) Hearing—Grade I	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Grade IIA	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	2
Grade IIB	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grade III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. SPEECH—											
Defective Articulation	—	13	4	5	1	4	—	—	—	22	5
Stammering	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
11. MENTAL and NERVOUS CONDITIONS—											
Backward	—	1	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	8	1
Dull	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
Mentally Defective (Educable)	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highly Nervous or Unstable	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	3
Difficult in Behaviour	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—											
(a) Organic Heart Disease—											
Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acquired	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Functional Conditions	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	5	3

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
13. LUNGS—	1901	324	307	311	258	323	327	27	24	985	916
Chronic Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suspected Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	6	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	10	4
14. DEFORMITIES—											
Congenital	—	1	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	8	2
Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
Acquired (Probable Rickets)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acquired (Other causes)	—	90	37	37	22	8	9	1	—	136	68
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASE	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DE- FECTS	—	16	6	14	7	21	7	—	1	51	21

Pupils born in 1952—				No. Examined		No. Defective	
(Vision and Hearing only)—Vision				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hearing				...	265	299	34
				...	265	299	3
							1

	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		Total	
	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%
I. Children free from defects	317	50.24	342	60.11	426	65.54	36	70.59	1121	58.97
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:										
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses	2	0.32	24	4.22	81	12.46	13	25.49	120	6.31
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	60	9.51	46	8.08	20	3.08	—	—	126	6.63
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	3	0.53	2	0.30	—	—	5	0.26
Total	62	9.83	73	12.83	103	15.84	13	25.49	251	13.20
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	23	3.64	20	3.51	13	2.00	—	—	56	2.95
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III.										
Distinguishing cases:										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect full correction) is considered possible	223	35.34	124	21.79	95	14.62	2	3.92	444	23.35
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	6	0.95	10	1.76	13	2.00	—	—	29	1.53
Total	229	36.29	134	23.55	108	16.62	2	3.92	473	24.88
Total number of children examined	631	100.00	569	100.00	650	100.00	51	100.00	1901	100.00

TABLE IV

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE
IN THE AREA

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or institution	Total
1. BLIND	—	—	—	—
No Vision in one eye	6	—	—	6
2. PARTIALLY SIGHTED—				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, etc., which renders the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	—	—	—	—
3. DEAF—				
Grade I	168	—	—	168
Grade IIA	109	—	—	109
Grade IIB	14	6	—	20
Grade III	—	—	—	—
4. DEFECTIVE SPEECH—				
(a) Defects of articulation re- quiring special educational measures	320	3	1	324
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	48	—	—	48
5. MENTALLY DEFECTIVE— (Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	31	20	1	52
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	—	11	11
6. EPILEPSY—				
(a) Mild and occasional	15	1	—	16
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	—
7. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE— (Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)....	—	—	—	—
(b) General Orthopaedic condi- tions	1014	—	—	1014
(c) Organic heart disease	18	—	—	18
(d) Other causes of ill-health	7	—	—	7

TABLE IV—Continued

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institution	Total
MULTIPLE DEFECTS—				
I Mentally defective (ineducable) and physically defective (general orthopaedic conditions)	—	1	2	3
II Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (mild)....	—	1	—	1
III Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	—	—	—
IV Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind	—	—	—	—
V Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions")	—	—	—	—
VI Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild)	2	2	—	4
VII Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	1	1	2
VIII Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health")	2	—	—	2
IX Mentally defective (educable) and deaf	1	1	—	2
X Mentally defective (educable) and blind	—	—	—	—
XI Other multiple defects	8	—	2	10

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

	Number Examined	Average			
		Age Yrs.	Mths.	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)
ENTRANTS—					
Boys	285	5	7	44.32	44.14
Girls	276	5	8	45.04	44.98
SECOND AGE GROUP—					
Boys	310	9	10	53.48	67.55
Girls	258	9	7	52.33	65.42
THIRD AGE GROUP—					
Boys	348	13	7	60.63	102.07
Girls	297	13	4	60.02	106.74
FOURTH AGE GROUP—					
Boys	27	16	7	67.52	136.87
Girls	24	16	7	64.15	120.39

MEDICAL TREATMENT

(A) Minor Ailments

1. Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Diseases of the ear	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diseases of the eye	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Diseases of the skin:									
Ringworm (scalp)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ringworm (body)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Diseases (Warts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Treatment for verminous infestation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
6. Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. U.V.R. Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11

No. of Children visited during the year by School Nurses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Total No. of visits paid....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52

(B) Defective Vision and Squint

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Dr J. Burns-Brown acts as Ophthalmologist for the School Medical Service in the County.

Children are referred for examination at the request of the School Medical Officer or of the General practitioners.

Clinics held at:

Springbank Clinic, Hawick.
Waterside Clinic, Jedburgh.
St Dunstan's Clinic, Melrose.
Bowmont Street Clinic, Kelso.

Cases requiring operative treatment are referred to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Thirty-four sessions have been held during the School year; the details are as follows

Appointments made	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Appointments kept	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Glasses Prescribed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Present Glasses suitable	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Glasses no benefit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No visual defect	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
No treatment required	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Return at later date	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To be seen at Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Children referred to Orthoptist	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Pre-School Children treated under Scheme:

Appointments made	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Appointments kept	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Glasses Prescribed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Present Glasses suitable	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glasses no benefit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No visual defect	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No treatment required	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Return at later date	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To be seen at Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Children referred to Orthoptist	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Nine Orthoptic Sessions were held during the school year.

(C) Conditions of Ear, Nose and Throat

School Children who are found to be suffering from any condition affecting the Ear, Nose and Throat, are referred to the E.N.T. specialist for examination, when such is considered necessary, by the School Medical Officers or at the special request of general practitioners.

Clinics are conducted by Specialists supplied by the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, Scotland. This Department receives lists of all children seen and operated on by visiting Specialists.

Number of School Children examined	....	....	....	....	....	185
Number of School Children operated on	....	....	....	....	....	4

Pre-School Children treated under Scheme

Number of Pre-School Children examined	....	....	....	....	....	41
Number of Pre-School Children operated on	....	....	....	....	....	5

Orthopaedic Treatment

The scheme provides for the treatment of school children suffering from orthopaedic defects who have been recommended for treatment by the school medical officers or general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Mr R. I. Stirling, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, acts as consultant and clinics are held monthly at various centres.

School Children on active treatment register at 1/8/59	....	....	....	....	962
School Children on active treatment register at 31/7/60	....	....	....	....	1014

Distribution of cases:

Date	Hawick	Kelso	Jedburgh	Melrose	Newcastleton
1/8/59	328	253	179	173	29
31/7/60	401	230	155	195	33

Record of Consultant Clinics:

Centre	No. of Clinics held	No. of children examined
Hawick	7	185
Jedburgh	5	80
Kelso	6	114
Melrose	2	37
Morebattle	2	18
Newcastleton	1	20
Newtown	1	14
St Boswells	1	17
Total	25	485

Record of Attendances at Treatment Clinics:

Month	Clinic	Home
1959 August	131	92
September	903	148
October	727	146
November	782	141
December	695	117
1960 January	769	143
February	619	139
March	982	107
April	607	158
May	931	129
June	638	88
July	—	—

Institutional Treatment:

In residence 1/8/59	....	....	....	5
Admissions	....	....	....	27
Discharges	....	....	....	19
In residence 31/7/60	....	....	....	13
Patient Days	....	....	....	2242

Classification of Hospital Cases:

Bilateral posterior calcaneum spurs	....	....	....	..	....	1
Deformity—left arm	....	....	....	....	....	1
Genu valgum	....	....	....	....	....	3
Genu varum	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hallux valgus	....	....	....	....	....	2
Hip deformity	....	....	....	....	....	3
Inverted os calcis	....	....	....	....	....	1
Osteochondritis	....	....	....	....	....	3
Pes cavus	....	....	....	....	....	6
Perthes disease	....	....	....	....	....	1
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	5
Semi-membranosus bursa	....	....	....	....	....	2
Short achilles tendon	....	....	....	....	....	1
Spastic paraplegia	....	....	....	....	....	1
Talipes equino-varus	....	....	....	....	....	1

SPEECH DEFECTS

Total number continued from 1958-59:						Stammering	Other Disorders
School	....	....	....	....	....	32	176
Pre-school	....	....	....	....	....	—	6
Total						32	182
Cases referred:							
School	....	....	....	....	....	16	457
Pre-school	....	....	....	....	....	—	6
Total						16	463
Total cases treated:							
At ordinary School	....	....	....	....	....	48	320
At special Schools or Classes	....	....	....	....	....	—	3
At no School or Institution	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
Pre-School	....	....	....	....	....	—	3
Total						48	327
Attendances:							
School	....	....	....	....	....	1053	6328
Pre-school	....	....	....	....	....	—	142
Total						1053	6470
Cases discharged:							
School	....	....	....	....	....	8	68
Pre-school	....	....	....	....	....	—	8
Total						8	76
Total cases to be continued to 1960-61:							
School	....	....	....	....	....	40	565
Pre-school	....	....	....	....	....	—	4
Total						40	569

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

HAWICK, ETC., AREA

TABLE V

(1) Inspected by Dental Officer:

Age					(a) Routine Inspections	(b) Specials and Emergencies	Total
5	....	....	....	....	215	4	219
6	....	....	....	....	216	11	227
7	....	....	....	....	209	9	218
8	....	....	....	....	194	10	204
9	....	....	....	....	215	8	223
10	....	....	....	....	211	2	213
11	....	....	....	....	167	1	168
12	....	....	....	....	383	3	386
13	....	....	....	....	322	—	322
14	....	....	....	....	241	2	243
15	....	....	....	....	87	—	87
15+	....	....	....	....	52	2	54
					2512	52	2564

	Routine	Specials
(2) (a) Number found to require treatment	1081	52
(b) Number known to be treated privately	301	—
(c) Number accepting treatment	627	52
(d) Number signing card for private treatment	454	—

Treatment

(3) Number treated during year	589	52
(4) Number of attendances for treatment	2204	74
(5) Number of completed cases—593		
(6) Fillings		
(a) Permanent Teeth	967	12
(b) Temporary Teeth	258	7
Extractions		
(a) Permanent Teeth	89	5
(b) Temporary Teeth	348	39
Other Operations		
(a) Permanent Teeth	641	28
(b) Temporary Teeth	212	9

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

Specialist Sessions—3	Number of attendances—100	
Attendances	(a) Treatment	360
	(b) Examination	25
Appliances	(a) Insertions	16
	(b) Adjustments	275
	(c) Impressions	59
Extractions	(a) Permanent Teeth	41
	(b) Temporary Teeth	42
X-rays—18		
Half-days	(a) Inspection	42
	(b) Treatment	374

KELSO, MELROSE, JEDBURGH, ETC., AREA

(1) Inspected by Dental Officer:

Age					(a) Routine Inspections	(b) Specials and Emergencies	Total
5	....	....	....	....	190	39	229
6	....	....	....	....	129	20	149
7	....	....	....	....	118	20	138
8	....	....	....	....	92	28	120
9	....	....	....	....	87	32	119
10	....	....	....	....	50	18	68
11	....	....	....	....	53	10	63
12	....	....	....	....	22	10	32
13	....	....	....	....	21	10	31
14	....	....	....	....	20	9	29
15	....	....	....	....	9	8	17
15+	....	....	....	....	1	5	6
					792	209	1001

					Routine	Specials
(2) (a) Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	663	227
(b) Number known to be treated privately	....	....	....	....	54	—
(c) Number accepting treatment	....	....	....	....	569	227
(d) Number signing card for private treatment	....	....	....	....	92	—

Treatment

(3) Number treated during year	....	....	....	....	716	227
(4) Number of attendances for treatment	....	....	....	....	3227	227
(5) Number of completed cases—595.						
(6) Fillings	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	2002	30
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	541	68
Extractions	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	89	17
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	1377	244
Other Operations	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	922	96
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	568	37

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

Specialist Sessions—14. Number of attendances—220.

Attendances	(a) Treatment	....	....	....	662
	(b) Examination	....	....	....	255
Appliances	(a) Insertions	....	....	....	54
	(b) Adjustments	....	....	....	589
	(c) Impressions	....	....	....	281
Extractions	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	99
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	164

X-rays—354.

Half-days	(a) Inspection	....	....	....	18
	(b) Treatment	....	....	....	431

SCHOOL MAINTENANCE

The following information regarding improvements relating to health, sanitary and safety conditions in schools has been supplied by the County Architect:

Blainslie—"Off-peak" storage heaters installed throughout. School redecorated throughout. Playground resurfaced with tarmac.

Crailing—"Off-peak" storage heaters installed throughout. School redecorated throughout. Lino tiles laid in main classroom and school dining room. Curtains fitted in dining room for "Visual Aid" purposes.

Ednam—School Meals Kitchen redecorated. Liquid soap dispensers and paper towels provided.

Glen Douglas—"Off-peak" storage heaters installed throughout. Electric water heater installed in school meals scullery. School redecorated throughout.

Hawick High School—Existing Domestic Science Room completely remodelled, redecorated and lino tiles laid. Room 1 redecorated, gents' staff room and lavatory redecorated.

Hawick Wilton Primary School—Black-out curtains provided for Visual Aids in Room 3. Tarmac laid in playshed.

Jedburgh St John's—Two rooms on first floor and staircase redecorated. Hot water provided at wash-hand basins. Drinking fountain provided in cloakroom. Retaining wall built in lower playground.

Kelso Abbey Row—Hot water provided at five wash-hand basins. Rooms 3 and 4 redecorated. Black-out curtains provided for Visual Aids in Room 5.

Kelso High—Ground floor corridor and entrance hall redecorated. Black-out curtains provided for Visual Aids in Room 5.

Kelso Infant—Fire alarm bells installed.

Kirkton—Tarmac laid at playshed and access to lavatories.

Melrose Grammar—Hot water provided at cloakrooms. Playgrounds resurfaced with tarmac.

Morebattle—Rooms 2, 3 and 4 redecorated. School Meals Kitchen walls and ceiling redecorated. Greenhouse formed under front verandah. Two stainless steel sinks fitted in School Meals Kitchen.

Newmill—Steep gradient at entrance improved. Old external lavatories removed and tarmac surface of back playground improved.

Roxburgh—Electric water heater fitted at sink in school dining room.

Smailholm—Classroom, lavatories and cloakroom redecorated.

Sprouston—Electric range and hot cupboard installed in School Meals Kitchen, and Kitchen redecorated.

Teviothead—Drain relaid from behind schoolhouse to septic tank.

Yetholm—Four classrooms redecorated. Black-out curtains provided in infant room for Visual Aid purposes.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING SESSION 1959-60

2,123 children were tested, 416 were re-tested, making a total of 2,539 tests performed. With 47 testing days this gives an average of 45.2 children dealt with per testing day, and 54.0 tests per testing day.

	Number Listed	Number Tested	Normal	Total Def.	Grades			Abs.	Left
					I	IIA	II		
Infants admitted during 1959	585	541	513	28	16	9	3	44	—
% of No. Listed	—	92.5	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	—
% of No. Tested	—	—	94.8	5.2	3.0	1.7	0.5	—	—
Born 1951	568	536	484	52	33	17	2	32	—
% of No. Listed	—	94.4	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—
% of No. Tested	—	—	90.3	9.7	6.1	3.2	0.4	—	—
Secondary admits during 1959	729	693	642	51	32	18	1	36	—
% of No. Listed	—	95.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—
% of No. Tested	—	—	92.7	7.3	4.6	2.6	0.1	—	—
Children absent from last session's tests (all groups)...	86	55	52	3	2	1	—	13	18
Children known to be defective last year	228	172	50	122	62	50	10	27	29
% of No. Listed	—	75.5	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	12.7
% of No. Tested	—	—	29.1	70.9	—	—	—	—	—
Children previously defective but normal on one previous test re-tested this session	104	78	67	11	8	3	—	11	15
% of No. Listed	—	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	14.4
% of No. Tested	—	—	85.9	14.1	—	—	—	—	—
Children put forward by school for opinion	77	77	63	14	8	6	—	—	—
% of No. Tested	—	—	81.8	18.2	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Known Cases of Defect in the County	—	—	—	291	168	109	14	—	—
% No. of Known Defectives	—	—	—	—	57.7	37.5	4.8	—	—

Notes: The total number of defective cases in the County does not equal the summation of the groups since some children may be represented in more than one group, e.g., a child may be born in 1951 but may also have been known as a defective last session.

Those graded 2 are more serious cases than grade 2A but cannot be graded 2A or 2B until further investigation.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

To the Department of Health for Scotland
and the Convener and County Councillors
of the County of Roxburgh.

YOUR GRACE, MY LORDS, MY LADY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1960.

The report, which details the work undertaken by the Department, has been prepared in accordance with Department of Health Circular No. 91/60, and, in submitting it, I am conscious of the co-operation and assistance afforded me by all other officials and particularly the Medical Officer of Health.

I would wish to record, also, my grateful thanks to the Chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee for the interest shown in the work of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. I. FRASER,
County Sanitary Inspector.

PART I—INTRODUCTION

A number of interesting developments, which it is suggested may be competently recorded within the scope of this report, occurred in 1960.

In the dairy industry, the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, in pursuance of their policy to supply customers with milk of the highest possible quality, declared, as from 1st April, that only milk from Tuberculin Tested farms would be retailed in the liquid market (i.e.) for human consumption, and that undesignated milk would be sent for manufacturing purposes at a loss to the producer of 6d per gallon below the Pool Price.

Still on the subject of dairies, it is pleasing to record that, by August, each of the 43 registered milk producers in the County was in possession of a designated (i.e.) a "Certified" or a "Tuberculin Tested" licence, one of the conditions governing the issue of which is that all animals in the herd should have passed the Tuberculin Test.

Reference to old annual reports shows that in 1934 only one dairy in the County was known to have a tubercle-free herd. It has taken, therefore, just over a quarter of a century to reach this most satisfactory position.

A severe outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease affected a number of counties during the final weeks of the year. Roxburghshire, fortunately, was not declared an "infected" area. Nevertheless, by arrangement with the Divisional Veterinary Officer, the staff, including the Joint Milk Officer and the Rat Catcher, kept away from farms. In consequence, the survey of farms which the Rat Catcher anticipated would be finished by the end of the year will have to be continued into 1961.

In March work was started on the new sewage purification works at Morebattle, and although a number of items, including the final reinstatement of sewer tracks, were still outstanding at the end of the year, the works themselves were completed and in operation by 5th December.

At Newcastleton the new sewer was laid in Langholm Street and the construction of the additional manholes was well advanced, as was work in connection with the provision of a new sewer from Bowden to Newtown St Boswells.

A start was made also with the construction of the new sewage purification works at Newtown St Boswells which are designed to serve the latter village, Bowden and Eildon.

Each year sees the appearance on the Statute Book of new legislative measures which have a direct bearing on the duties of sanitarians, and, in this respect, 1960 was no exception.

In July the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act received the Royal Assent and, one month later, came into operation. With certain specified exemptions the Act prohibits the use of any land as a caravan site unless a site licence has been issued by the local authority. To control sites, the Secretary of State has issued Model Standards covering layouts, etc., for both residential and holiday sites and local authorities must have regard to these standards in deciding what conditions to attach to a site licence.

In November the Noise Abatement Act came into force. This Act, briefly, includes noise or vibration in the category of nuisance liable to be dealt with in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

An amendment to existing Factories legislation came into force on 1st December, 1960, when, in terms of Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1959, the duties under Section 34 of the Factories Act of 1937 relating to means of escape in case of fire became exercisable by fire authorities. Prior to the above date the duties were carried out by local authorities.

PART II—PUBLIC SERVICES

DRAINAGE

1. Special Drainage Districts:

The number of special drainage districts remained at 23.

Amendments to two districts, Anerum and Newtown St Boswells, were approved. In the former instance the district was contracted to exclude a number of properties which, for one reason or another, could not be connected to the main sewerage system. In the latter, the district was extended to include a new dwelling.

Major Drainage Projects:

As stated in the introduction to this report, a number of major projects were either completed or well advanced by the end of the year.

The new sewage works at Morebattle, comprising a screening chamber, horizontal flow sedimentation tanks, rotary filters, humus tanks, sludge beds and ejector station, were brought into operation in December, and this should improve, very considerably, the quality of the final effluent which is discharged to the River Aisle.

The first phase of an approved scheme for Newcastleton, which will eventually include the provision of new sewage purification works, was practically completed by the end of the year with the replacement and re-alignment of a defective sewer in Langholm Street and the construction of 11 additional manholes on a number of existing sewers. In addition to these works it was agreed that a defective sewer in Doncaster Street should also be replaced, and these operations, which this Department undertook to supervise, were started in December and will, it is anticipated, be completed early in 1961.

The laying of a new trunk sewer, comprising 912 yards of 6" pipes and 2,125 yards of 9" pipes, with appropriate manholes, to connect the village of Bowden with Newtown St Boswells, was well advanced by the end of the year and it is confidently expected the contract will be finished in the early months of 1961.

The scheme has been prepared and the work supervised by the County Engineer's Department and, when completed, will eliminate two existing treatment works at Bowden which, for some time, have been wholly unsatisfactory.

In May, the Department of Health approved the acceptance of a tender amounting to £24,348 17s 9d for the provision of new sewage purification works at Newtown St Boswells designed to serve the village together with the adjoining villages of Bowden and Eildon. After some little delay the successful contractors commenced site operations in August. A completion date for the scheme cannot, however, be forecast.

It was decided, on the advice of the Consultant Engineers, that the design figure for the proposed sewage purification works to serve the village of Denholm should be increased from 670 to 720. This had the effect of increasing the estimated cost of the scheme to £17,420. This figure was accepted subject to approval by the Department of Health, and it is to be hoped a start will be made with the work by the spring of 1961.

Revised proposals for a new sewer to connect the village of Eildon to Newtown St Boswells and for new sewage purification works to serve, jointly, the village of Gattonside and the Burgh of Melrose were finally approved at costs amounting to £6,500 and £20,000 respectively, and, again, it is to be hoped a start can be made with both these projects early in 1961.

Because of a shortage of staff the County Engineer was unable to submit his proposals for new sewage purification works for Lilliesleaf. He has undertaken, however, to give this project attention as soon as the staff position improves.

It was agreed, finally, that the Department of Health for Scotland should be approached to approve of the Lanton Drainage Scheme, which has also been prepared and will be supervised by the County Engineer's Department, being put in hand before the Ale Water Scheme comes into operation.

If agreement to the Council's proposal is reached, work on the scheme should start in 1961.

3. Minor Works carried out to Existing Sewerage Systems and Sewage Purification Works:

At St Boswells three additional manholes were constructed on an existing sewer, whilst at Town Yetholm, as a safety precaution, approval was given to the fitting of a metal screen over the wet well which is approximately 11 feet deep.

At Town Yetholm, also, approval was given to tarmac a newly-formed access road within the perimeter fence. This work, it is hoped, will be undertaken early in 1961.

4. Routine Maintenance of Sewers and Sewage Purification Works:

It was not found necessary to effect any major change in the existing routine, which has been established over the past few years, for the maintenance of sewers and sewage purification works in the various special districts.

Maintenance of the new works at Morebattle, which as stated earlier in the report came into operation in December, was undertaken by the Special District Officer in Town Yetholm, and to help him with his other duties it was agreed to appoint an additional attendant on a part-time basis. Although these arrangements had not long been in operation when the year ended, they appeared to be working extremely well.

The filter arms at the full-treatment works at Bonchester Bridge, St Boswell and Town Yetholm were reversed, scraped and painted with a protective bituminous paint in the autumn, and this annual treatment, in so far as it prolongs the "life" of the metal, is well worth-while.

Arrangements were made, at the same time, to cover all external ironwork at these works with a protective coating of paint.

The usual running repairs had to be carried out on the ejector equipment at Bonchester Bridge.

5. Emptying of Road Gullies:

All road gullies within the special drainage districts were again desludged at regular intervals on behalf of the Roads Department.

6. Desludging of Private Septic Tanks:

The scheme for the desludging of private septic tanks was again made full use of, sludge, in the majority of cases, being dispersed over agricultural land.

7. Composting Plants:

The practice of disposing of sludge by mixing it with straw and clinker ash in specially adapted compartments or cells to form compost was continued at Newstead and St Boswells, and, again, compost was disposed of, without the slightest difficulty and without advertisement, from these works at the nominal charge of £1 per ton or 9d per $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. bag.

In this connection it is of interest to record that during the year enquiries were received from two local authorities about our composting process. These authorities are building new sewage purification works on the lines of the works in this area and a problem with regard to the disposal of air-dried sludge is anticipated.

8. Drainage—General:

Under this heading the prompt clearance by the drainage attendants of a number of choked sewers has to be recorded.

So also has the fine work undertaken by the various sewage works attendants both full-time and part-time.

Their duties are regularly supervised by the Department's inspectors and there was not one occasion last year when their work could be faulted. This, it is suggested, is a most satisfactory state of affairs.

9. Public Conveniences:

The public conveniences in Denholm, Newcastleton and St Boswells were maintained on the same basis as last year, and whilst, as always, a number of acts of vandalism were perpetrated, no complaints were received regarding the condition in which the various conveniences were kept.

CLEANSING

Special Scavenging Districts:

Following upon the decision to introduce as from May next year the direct labour scavenging scheme referred to in greater detail in the next paragraph of this report, it was agreed to take steps to form the undernoted new special scavenging districts:

- (i) Blainslie.
- (ii) Minto/Hassendean.
- (iii) Appletreehall.
- (iv) Robertson/Teviothead.

11 subjects within these districts will, for the first time, receive organised scavenging facilities.

Alterations effected to existing districts during the year included:

- (i) The extension of the Bonchester Bridge district to include Braidhaugh Farmhouse and farm cottages, together with subjects lying between the farm and Bonchester Bridge;
- (ii) the extension of the Newcastleton district to include the roadmen's houses (3) at the Old Hospital.

Direct Labour Scavenging Scheme:

As a preliminary to the introduction of the direct labour scavenging scheme which will commence on 16th May, 1961, for a trial period of one year, working demonstrations were arranged, using, firstly, a "Karrier" 16/18 cubic yard fore and aft refuse freighter and, secondly, an "S. & D." freighter of similar capacity design.

Both demonstrations went more or less according to plan and they proved that, in unforeseen circumstances, the provisional scavenging schedules can be completed in course of the normal working day. These trial runs were also worthwhile in so far as they showed that a trailer would be much more useful than a motor press with which the "S. & D." vehicle can be fitted, if required, as an extra item.

It was accordingly agreed to place an order for an "S. & D." vehicle and a trailer, delivery to be not later than 9th May, 1961.

Neither demonstration could have been completed successfully without the cooperation of the householders concerned, many of whom accepted revised collection arrangements at comparatively short notice. Their help is gratefully acknowledged.

Collection of Domestic and Trade Refuse:

Domestic and trade refuse were collected on the same basis as last year and it is pleasing to be able to again place on record that the various private contractors fulfilled their contracts to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Minor changes in the service included:

- (a) An increase in the price payable to the Southdean contractor from 10/- to £1 per collection;
- (b) the removal, by the Council's freighter based at Town Yetholm, of household refuse from Catch-a-Penny Cottage and Venchen Farm and farm cottages at charges of 1/6 and 10/6 respectively per collection;
- (c) the removal, by the principal contractor, of household refuse from the Caretaker's House, Kelso Racecourse, at a charge of 2/- per collection.

Disposal of Domestic and Trade Refuse:

Domestic and trade refuse were disposed of as follows:

Special Scavenging District

Refuse Depot

Roxburghshire, including

- (i) Ancrum
- Bowden
- Denholm
- Eildon
- Gattonside
- Lanton
- Lilliesleaf
- Maxton
- Midlem
- Newstead
- Newtown St Boswells
- Roxburgh
- St Boswells

Newtown St Boswells

*Special Scavenging District**Refuse Depot*

- (ii) Bonchester Bridge
Kirkton
Cavers

Haughhead, Hawick (a)

- (iii) Morebattle
Town Yetholm
Kirk Yetholm
Smailholm
Stichill
Ednam
Sprouston
Heiton
Eckford
Crailing

Softlaw Quarry, Kelso (b)

- (iv) Newcastleton

Newcastleton

- (v) Southdean

Southdean Quarry

Notes: (a) Controlled and supervised by Burgh Surveyor, Hawick.

(b) Controlled and supervised by Burgh Surveyor, Kelso.

From these details it will be noted that, apart from the depots owned, respectively, by Hawick and Kelso Town Councils, three only were used, i.e., the main depot at Newtown St Boswells and the smaller depots at Newcastleton and Southdean.

The latter depot will not be required when the direct labour scavenging service commences, and it has been agreed, in principle, that the village of Newcastleton should be included in the same service as from May, 1962.

When this happens, refuse will be taken to the Newtown St Boswells depot for final disposal, thus enabling the present depot at Newcastleton, which, as previously reported, cannot be maintained in a satisfactory and nuisance-free manner because of persistent indiscriminate dumping, to be returned, after restoration, to its former owners.

In two years, therefore, if the Council's present policy is fully implemented, refuse from all the special scavenging districts will be deposited, primarily, at Newtown St Boswells, with the depots at Haughhead and Softlaw being used, with the co-operation of Hawick and Kelso Town Councils, to a very much less extent.

It is the Council's policy, when a refuse depot has become filled up or, for some other reason, is no longer required, to have the ground restored to the owner's satisfaction with a view to his taking it over again. This policy was effected at Bonchester Bridge, and also at Lilliesleaf, after it became evident that the majority of local farmers and tradesmen were not interested in participating in a scheme whereby, in return for a small charge, they would be permitted to use the depot there for depositing non-domestic refuse.

The work of restoring the unofficial depot at Denholm, referred to in last year's report, was completed during the year at a final cost of over £200, except for the planting out of a number of variegated broom plants. This work, which is to be undertaken by local school children, will, it is hoped, be put in hand in the spring of next year.

Method of Disposal of Refuse:

Disposal of refuse at the Council's main depot at Newtown St Boswells by controlled tipping was continued during the year. The tip was inspected regularly and at no time were conditions found to be other than satisfactory.

Appropriate measures were taken, as necessary, to keep the depot free of vermin and the regular spraying of the working face of the depot with one of the approved insecticides did much to keep the fly population under control.

Conditions at the Newcastleton depot, where a form of controlled tipping was also practised, were no better than in previous years, and this despite all practical measures being taken to ensure that the area was maintained in the best possible order.

Because of the position of the depot it is quite impracticable to prevent indiscriminate dumping and, so long as this continues, nuisance-free conditions cannot be expected.

The only possible solution appears to be the closing of the depot, and this could be accomplished, as previously stated, in May, 1962, at the latest.

The amount of refuse deposited in the quarry at Southdean was negligible, and the practice, carried out by a local contractor, gave no cause for complaint.

Waste:

Waste paper and scrap metal, in small quantities, were again disposed of as before, and although the income received in course of the year from the sale of these materials was not large, I am of the opinion that this is easily the most satisfactory method of disposing of these valuable by-products of the scavenging service.

The waste paper store at Newtown St Boswells, which has been in a state of disrepair for some time, is to be replaced with a brick-built building next year.

Litter Bins:

Three additional litter bins were provided in St Boswells, arrangements being made with the principal scavenging contractor to empty them along with the existing bins in the village.

The arrangement whereby the same contractor empties the large litter bins used at lay-byes by the Roads Department was continued.

Street Sweeping:

As a result of the appointment, mentioned in last year's report, of an additional part-time special districts officer, whose primary duty is to sweep the streets in Newtown St Boswells, a very high standard of cleanliness was able to be maintained in the village.

The same officer is also responsible for sweeping the principal streets in Bowden and Midlem once a fortnight, and, in these villages, too, the effects of his work are apparent.

The appointment, on a part-time basis, of an additional man to assist the special districts officer in Town Yetholm and Morebattle enabled the streets in the latter village to be swept regularly, and this service appeared to be well received by the villagers.

Street sweeping in Town and Kirk Yetholm, St Boswells and Newcastleton continued on the same basis as for last year.

The special districts officer in St Boswells also maintained the bus station in the village in a most satisfactory manner.

Water Supplies:

Responsibility for the supervision and maintenance of all public water supplies in the County rests with the County Road Surveyor and Engineer, to whom copies of all chemical and bacteriological reports of samples taken by this Department are passed.

Water Sampling

Public and private supplies were sampled on 40 and 125 occasions respectively, compared with 48 and 82 occasions last year.

The following table gives more specific details:

Supply	Samples taken		Results					
			Chemical			Bacteriological		
	Chemical	Bacteriological	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Public	20	20	20	—	—	17	—	3
Private	42	83	27	7	8	45	9	29

Private water supplies are sampled on two occasions mainly. Firstly, when application is received for a grant under the Housing Acts towards the cost of improving a house, and, secondly, at the request of any farmer or landowner who may wish to augment, improve or replace an existing water supply with the aid of a grant from the Department of Agriculture.

Before an application is approved under the latter scheme the Department of Agriculture require to be furnished with a Certificate of Purity in respect of the supply. This certificate is issued by the local authority provided the supply has been reported on favourably by the chemist and the bacteriologist.

Seven such certificates were issued during the year following, in a number of instances, the carrying out of remedial measures suggested by this Department.

Suggested remedial measures were also carried out successfully in a number of other instances, thus enabling house improvement grant schemes to be approved by the County Council.

PART III—HOUSING

New Legislation:

The Housing (Declaration of Unfitness) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960:

The above Regulations prescribe the forms of order and notice to be used under Paragraph 1 of the Second Schedule to the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959, for the purpose of declaring that a house which is to be compulsorily purchased is unfit for human habitation.

Slum Clearance Procedure:

A new D.H.S. Memorandum, No. 54/1960, which details the procedure to be adopted for dealing with clearance areas in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950-59, was issued in course of the year.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part II:

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952:

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part I:

1. Houses in respect of which Notices in terms of Section 9 of the 1950 Act served:

Notices in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were served on the owners of the undernoted properties which, following detailed surveys, were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered so at reasonable cost:

- (i) West End, Sprouston.
- (ii) Clints Cottages (2), Kirkton.
- (iii) Heathfield Cottage, Bonchester Bridge.
- (iv) Riverview, Lilliesleaf.
- (v) House, Main Street, Lilliesleaf.
- (vi) North Lodge, Weens, Bonchester Bridge.
- (vii) Weens Lodge, Bonchester Bridge.
- (viii) Glen Cottages (East and West), Wolfelee, Bonchester Bridge.

2. Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders served:

- (i) Weens Lodge, Bonchester bridge.
- (ii) Farm Cottages (2), Mackside, Southdean. (a)
- (iii) Spylaw Cottage, Kelso.

Note: (a) Demolition Orders subsequently withdrawn to enable proprietor convert the dwellings into agricultural stores.

Houses in respect of which Closing Orders served:

- (i) Cottages (4), Main Street, Town Yetholm (Mr G. Dryden).

Houses in respect of which Formal Undertakings "Not to Re-let" accepted:

- (i) Clints Cottages (2), Kirkton.
- (ii) North Lodge, Weens, Bonchester Bridge.
- (iii) House, Kirk Yetholm (Mrs M. W. Jeffrey).
- (iv) Farm Cottages (3), New Blainslie.
- (v) Farm Cottage, Upper Blainslie.
- (vi) Hadden Ark, Sprouston.
- (vii) House, North Heathfield, Cavers.

Note: The properties at (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) were referred to in last year's report.

Houses in respect of which Informal Undertakings "Not to Re-let" accepted:

- (i) Steading Cottage, The Holmes, St Boswells.

Houses in respect of which owners' proposals had not been submitted by 31st December, 1960:

- (i) Glen Cottages (East and West), Wolfelee, Bonchester Bridge.
- (ii) West End, Sprouston.
- (iii) Riverview, Lilliesleaf.
- (iv) House, Main Street, Lilliesleaf. (a)

Note: (a) Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year for the acquisition of this property by the County Council. If the negotiations are successfully concluded the property will be demolished and 2x2-apartment houses built on the site.

using (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Section 1:

Proposals for dealing with Unfit Houses during three years' period ending 31st December, 1961:

Reasonable progress was maintained with the above programme, referred to in my last year's report, and it is hoped, by the end of 1961, that action in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, will have been taken in respect of the 60 houses mentioned in paragraph 1(b) of the County Council's statement to the Secretary of State.

using (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part VII (as amended):

Improvement Grants:

Forty-five houses, the highest number since 1956, were modernised during the year with the aid of grants in terms of the above Act.

More specific details are given in the undernoted table:

Applications		Site Visits, meetings with Architects, etc.	Houses Involved					Estimated Cost of Works	Amount Paid by way of Grants
Lodged	Approved		Apartments						
			2	3	4	5	5+		
31 (25)	31 (25)	149 (103)	2 (1)	17 (11)	23 (22)	2 (4)	1 (2)	£51,666 11 10 (£36,664 0 2)	£15,951 12 7 (£13,171 12 5)

Note: Figures in parentheses are those for 1959.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Part III:

Standard Grants:

As mentioned in last year's report, the above Act places on local authorities obligation to make "Standard Grants" to persons, other than local authorities, for the provision of all or some "standard amenities" in houses which lack the amenities.

The amenities include:

- (1) Bath;
- (2) Wash-hand basin;
- (3) Domestic hot water supply;
- (4) Water closet;
- (5) Satisfactory food storage;

and the maximum grant available is £155.

Included in the 31 applications received in course of the year for standard grants was one in which the application requested grant in respect of the installation of a refrigerator in lieu of a properly ventilated larder.

In 1959 it was agreed that the installation of refrigerators would be recognised for improvement grant purposes, subject to certain conditions, and it was agreed that the provision of this amenity would also be allowed under the standard grant procedure on the same conditions which are as undernoted:

- (a) That the capacity of the refrigerator be based on the number of rooms in the house as undernoted:

<i>Number of Rooms</i>	<i>Capacity in Cubic Feet</i>
5	4
4	3
3	2

- (b) that suitable alternative accommodation be provided for goods which cannot readily be stored in a refrigerator, e.g., vegetables, tinned foods, etc.
- (c) that the total capacities of the refrigerator and the dry goods store be not less than 30 cubic feet; and
- (d) that the refrigerator remain *in situ* in the event of the house being sold or changing hands during the period covered by grant.

The following table gives details of applications received and approved together with the amenities provided:

(1) Applications lodged	31
(2) Applications approved	31
(3) Standard amenities provided:	
(i) Bath, wash-hand basin, w.c., hot water supply, larder	11
(ii) Bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, larder	7
(iii) Bath, wash-hand basin, w.c., hot water supply	1
(iv) Bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply	5
(v) Bath, hot water supply, larder	1
(vi) Bath, wash-hand basin, w.c.	1
(vii) Wash-hand basin, hot water supply	3
(viii) Bath, wash-hand basin	1
(ix) Wash-hand basin	1

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(4) Maximum Grant available:

(a) in respect of amenities provided at (i) above ...	£155
(b) in respect of amenities provided at (ii) above ...	£115
(c) in respect of amenities provided at (iii) above ...	£145
(d) in respect of amenities provided at (iv) above ...	£105
(e) in respect of amenities provided at (v) above ...	£110
(f) in respect of amenities provided at (vi) above ...	£70
(g) in respect of amenities provided at (vii) above ...	£80
(h) in respect of amenities provided at (viii) above ...	£30
(i) in respect of amenities provided at (ix) above ...	£5

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952—Section 3:

Provision of New Houses for Agricultural Workers:

Four applications involving the erection of 3×4-apartment houses and 1×5-apartment house were approved in terms of the County Council's Scheme of assistance for the provision of houses for agricultural workers.

The total grant payable was £1,200.

Building Byelaws:

Applications Approved:

91 Building Byelaw applications, compared with 156 last year, were examined and finally approved, conditionally or unconditionally.

Details are included in the following table:

(i) Erection of new houses	19	(10)
(ii) Alterations to existing houses	82	(68)
(iii) Conversion of existing houses	13	(8)
(iv) Erection of trade premises	3	(9)
(v) Conversion of trade premises	9	(12)
(vi) Erection of garages	41	(42)
(vii) Alterations to schools	3	(1)
(viii) Erection of toilet accommodation	6	(2)
(ix) Erection of farm buildings	5	(—)
(x) Alterations to farm buildings	9	(4)
(xi) Erection of places of worship	1	(—)
Totals	191	(156)

Note: Figures in parentheses are those for 1959.

Applications Refused:

No applications were finally refused. In a number of instances, however, approval was granted only after the applicant had adjusted his proposals in one or more respects, in order to comply with the requirements of the Byelaws.

Contraventions:

Reported contraventions of approved Byclaw applications were dealt with follows:

No.	Contravention	Action taken
1	Conversion of attic rooms to form bedrooms.	Contravention accepted on condition that windows are provided in rooms within 1 year.

General:

Once again I wish to record my thanks to the Director and Staff of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research's Building Research Station at Thorntonhall, Glasgow, for the expert and helpful way in which they answered the many byelaw queries raised by the Department during the year.

The advice given on structural fire precautions and the use of non-traditional building materials was particularly appreciated.

Drain Tests:

The following lengths of drain successfully withstood the tests applied to them:

4" f.c. pipes = 592 yards.

6" f.c. pipes = 1,685 yards.

The tests were carried out with the Department's equipment and the work involved some 89 site visits and re-visits.

New Houses:

Certificates of Occupation:

15 certificates, compared with 8 last year, were issued in respect of new houses which, on examination, were found to have been completed in accordance with approved plans and specifications and were considered to be fit, in all respects, for human habitation.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part II:

Rent Act, 1957:

No formal applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair in terms of the above Acts.

Local Authority Housing:

1960 Programme:

It was agreed that the 1960 building programme be restricted to the erection of four elderly persons houses at Newcastleton.

These should have been built under the previous year's programme, but site acquisition difficulties prevented this.

Sale of County Council Houses:

Following upon the decision to offer County Council houses for sale to sitting tenants, one offer of purchase, which was not accepted, was received.

Private Enterprise Housing:

(i) 2-apartment houses—							
Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Non-Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(ii) 3-apartment houses—							
Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Non-Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(iii) 4-apartment houses—							
Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Non-Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
(iv) 5-apartment houses—							
Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Non-Traditional	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							<hr/> 13

In addition, the erection of a 3-apartment bungalow, for week-end occupation only, was approved for a limited period of 10 years.

Temporary Dwellings:

New Legislation:

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:

The above legislation, which received the Royal Assent on 29th July and came into operation one month later, prohibits the use of any land as a caravan site unless a site licence has been granted to the occupier by the appropriate licensing authority.

Certain exemptions from this requirement are specified in the First Schedule to the Act. Briefly, these are to cover minor or temporary uses, but the Secretary of State is empowered to exempt certain organisations whose objects include the encouragement or promotion of recreational activities.

Such an exemption empowers these organisations to use sites in their own occupation and under their supervision; to certify sites where not more than five caravans are stationed at any one time and to organise rallies for members lasting not more than five days.

Another exemption specifies that site licences are not required for land (including adjoining land unbuilt on and in the same occupation) more than five acres in area which is not used for caravan purposes on more than 28 nights in any year and on which not more than three caravans are ever stationed at one time.

In every case where a site licence is required planning permission must first be obtained. This deals with the correct use of the land. The site licence, on the other hand, deals with the management of the site for caravan purposes.

Site licences are not to be issued for a limited period unless planning permission is granted on a temporary basis.

Local authorities are given power to attach a wide range of conditions to site licences, including:

- (i) limiting the periods during which caravans are stationed on land or the number of caravans stationed;
- (ii) controlling the types of caravans used;
- (iii) controlling the layout of sites;
- (iv) insisting on adequate fire precautions;
- (v) requiring action to preserve or enhance the amenity of sites;
- (vi) specifying the sanitary and other services on the site and requiring their adequate maintenance;

but they cannot control in any way the materials of construction of caravans.

Occupiers of lands qualifying as existing sites were allowed until 29th October to submit applications for licences, and although, by that time, three applications had been lodged, it was not possible to report on them before the year ended.

In dealing with applications local authorities must have regard to two documents issued by the Secretary of State—the form of particulars to be provided by applicants and the Model Byelaws. These have been made for residential and holiday sites respectively, and local authorities have been instructed to apply them with full regard to the circumstances of each case, including the type and general intensity of use, the physical character of the site and any services or facilities that may already be available within easy reach.

Matters referred to in the Byelaws include:

- (i) Site boundaries.
- (ii) Spacing.
- (iii) Hard standings.
- (iv) Carriageways, footpaths, etc.
- (v) Car parking.
- (vi) Water.
- (vii) Drainage.
- (viii) Sanitation.
- (ix) Litter and refuse disposal.
- (x) Fire precautions.
- (xi) Recreational open spaces.

With regard to (x) above, the Secretary of State has specified that fire points and fire equipment should be prescribed by the local authority after consultation with the appropriate Firemaster and, in compliance with this specification, the advice of the Firemaster of the South-Eastern Fire Brigade was sought in connection with the three applications above referred to.

During the year three applications were received for permission to occupy caravans in terms of the Council's byelaws regulating the use of tents, vans and sheds and similar structures for human habitation.

All were approved on a temporary basis.

Further action taken in terms of the above byelaws included the regular inspection, during the camping season, of the existing camping sites in the county.

These, on the whole, were well conducted, and in two instances the facilities provided, with the exception of fire points and fire-fighting equipment, were up to the standard specified in the 1960 Act Model Byelaws for holiday sites.

PART IV—FOOD

Food and Drugs:

New Legislation:

The Fluorine in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1959:

The Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960:

The above Regulations came into operation in March and December respectively.

The first-named piece of legislation replaced the Fluorine in Food Order, 1947, in its application to Scotland, and prescribed reduced maximum limits for the fluorine content of acidic phosphates used for food purposes and of foods containing acidic phosphates.

The Arsenic in Food Amending Regulations, on the other hand, amended the 1959 Regulations by increasing from two to five parts per million the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in brewers' yeast intended for use by manufacturers in the manufacture of yeast products.

The limit for all other yeast and yeast products remains at two parts per million.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959:

During 1960 a not inconsiderable amount of time was again devoted to the administration of the above Regulations and the position at the end of the year is summarised in the following table:

Premises	Hotels	Boarding Houses	Restaurants, Canteens, School Meals	Licensed Premises	Butchers	Bakers' Shops	Bakehouses	Fishmongers	Grocers	Confectioners	Miscellaneous	Totals	%
1. No. of premises in area	39	4	44	52	43	36	30	10	92	48	33	431	
2. No. of premises surveyed	39	4	44	52	43	36	30	10	74	35	29	396	91.8
3. No. of premises suitable <i>in all respects</i>	18	2	26	24	18	19	5	1	42	18	15	188	43.6
4. No. of premises of suitable construction but lacking necessary equipment and facilities	15	1	9	28	11	11	6	7	17	16	7	128	29.7
5. No. of premises with structural defects which owner has undertaken to repair but having all necessary equipment and facilities	1	—	1	—	5	2	7	—	5	1	2	24	5.5
6. No. of premises with irreparable structural defects but having necessary equipment and facilities	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
7. No. of premises with reparable structural defects (see No. 5 above) and lacking necessary equipment and facilities	5	1	8	—	7	4	10	2	10	—	5	52	12.0
8. No. of premises which because of irreparable structural defects cannot be provided with necessary equipment and facilities	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	
Totals (3-8 incl.)	39	4	44	52	43	36	30	10	74	35	29	396	

"Equipment" includes:

- (i) Cooking utensils.
- (ii) Cooking facilities.
- (iii) Food preparation facilities.
- (iv) Tables, trays, etc.
- (v) Cutting boards.
- (vi) Cold stores and refrigerators.

"Facilities" include

(other than as above-mentioned):

- (i) Wash-hand basins with nail-brush, soap, towels, etc.
- (ii) Hot and cold water supplies.
- (iii) W.C.s.
- (iv) Washing and "sterilising" sinks.
- (v) Mechanical dish and glass washing machines.
- (vi) Drying cloths or mechanical driers.
- (vii) Vegetable sinks.
- (viii) Refuse bins.
- (ix) Cloakroom accommodation.
- (x) First-aid equipment.
- (xi) Precautionary notices.

In Roxburghshire, of course, as in other areas no doubt, there was a number of persons engaged in food businesses who, by the end of the year despite visitations followed by formal requests, had failed to take all the steps necessary to bring their premises up to an accepted standard, and they, obviously, will have to be specifically dealt with in the not too distant future.

It must not be forgotten, too, that, no matter what is done to modernise and equip food premises, the food handler remains the key to the whole problem of food hygiene. A conscientious food handler with a pride in his job is, in my opinion, an asset greater than the most modern premises. An untidy, unscrupulous "couldn't care less" handler, on the other hand, is a menace to the health of the community.

The majority of food handlers in this area, over the past four years or so, have been given most of the tools. It is now up to them to get on with the job, and a most responsible job it is, of handling food and drink, at all times, in the best possible hygienic manner.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959:

Retail Vehicles:

In order to ascertain the number of vehicles belonging to retailers of foodstuffs in the County which were equipped with wash-hand basins and ancillary ablution equipment it was decided to carry out a survey. This work was completed by the end of the year, and the following, it is suggested, are the more interesting findings:

In all, some 132 "retail vehicles" which, incidentally, are not defined in the Regulations, were found to be in service. These comprise 36 mobile shops, 93 vans, 2 vans from which pre-packed foods only were sold and 1 trailer.

Of these vehicles over 50% were 3 years old or less.

Taking the vehicles as a whole, of the 132 above-mentioned 77 or 58·3% were equipped with wash-hand basins and the additional facilities which, in my opinion, are necessary to enable "a person engaged in the handling of food," i.e., the driver/salesman, to comply with Article 6 of the Regulations.

Of the 36 mobile shops, 28 or 77·7% were so equipped. The figures, however, for the 93 vans do not make such good reading, only 49 or 52·6% being equipped to the former standard.

In the mobile shops the majority of basins were fitted up in the driver's cabin, very few indeed being affixed in the rear portion of the vehicles. So far as the vans were concerned, the units, almost without exception, were provided in the driver's cabin, in a number of instances at the expense of the passenger's seat.

In almost every case in which a vehicle was found to be without the necessary equipment it was ascertained that the driver, either on his own initiative or on instructions from his employer, had made arrangements to use the toilet facilities at a number of pre-selected customers' houses. It was further established, in a number of instances, that to enable the driver to make use of the facilities provided he carried, on his vehicle, a personal ablutions equipment kit comprising a towel, soap and a nailbrush.

This arrangement may meet the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, but, in my opinion, it is, from a practical viewpoint, quite unsatisfactory. Apart from the possibility, albeit a rare one, of a driver coming into contact with a case of infectious disease, it cannot be anticipated that a particular customer will always be at home when a driver needs to wash his hands. Furthermore, it is not clear with the above arrangement, what a driver is expected to do about washing his hands after he has had to change a wheel or carry out some other repairs on his vehicle and he is not due to reach a pre-selected customer's house until after he has served a number of ordinary customers.

With a few exceptions, retail vehicles were found to be accommodated in suitable garages either forming part of or adjacent to the retailers' premises. This was satisfactory.

The arrangements noted, however, for loading and off-loading vehicles were not satisfactory, only the larger retailers having dispatch premises. The smaller retailers found it necessary, it was established, to carry out the above operations on the public highway, generally in front of their shops.

It was quite obvious that, in the majority of cases where wash-hand basins were provided, care was taken to ensure that, at the beginning of the retail round, a sufficient supply of water at a reasonable temperature was available for the driver's use.

It is to be hoped, where these circumstances applied, that the drivers never failed to make use of the facilities provided.

That, in my opinion, is the crux of the whole business.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 2:

Sale of Food Not of Nature, Substance or Quality Demanded:

Included in the more unusual complaints which, in the course of the year, were investigated under the above heading were the following:

1. Complaint to the effect that a small packet of dates contained a "foreign body," subsequently identified as a dead insect larva.

As the dates formed part of a consignment handled and packed by a firm in London, the matter was taken up with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the borough concerned. He visited the firm's premises and later reported that the firm packed two grades of dates, i.e.:

(a) Dessert dates which are individually packed and presented as an attractive and more expensive article.

(b) Ordinary stoneless dates—of which the complaint was made. These are not individually examined as they are a cheap pack. A chunk of bulk dates is broken off and moulded to the size and weight required, only "foreign bodies" exposed on the outside of the pack being removed. There was little doubt, as the "foreign body" complained of was found in the inside of the pack, that it got there before import, and it was felt, in the circumstances, that no further action could be taken.

2. Complaint to the effect that a tin of "Tuna" contained "slivers of glass." This complaint was referred to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Torry, Aberdeen, and the Director of the Research Station subsequently reported as follows:

"The glassy slivers which were found in the can of tuna was undoubtedly a substance—magnesium ammonium phosphate—which is called 'struvite' in the fish canning trade. It is formed from various components present in the fish and the salt used for brining it, and it gradually crystallises out during storage. It is quite harmless, and would rapidly dissolve in the digestive juices."

The ready assistance given by the Director and his staff in this connection is gratefully acknowledged.

In addition to the above, the following complaints were dealt with:

No.	Food Involved	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
1	Milk	Aluminium tinfoil cap in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottle	Warning letter to Creamery Manager.
2	Milk	"Foreign body" in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottle	Sent to Dept. of Zoology at Edinburgh University for identification. Identified as remains of "Drosophila Funbris" or a member of the Phoridae flies that breed in sour milk. Warning letter sent to Creamery Manager who gave written assurance that every possible precaution would be taken to ensure no further complaints received.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Sections 8-11:

Food Unfit for Human Consumption:

With the consent of the owners, the undernoted articles of food were seized and disposed of as being unfit for human consumption:

Article	lbs.	ozs.
Sandwich Ham	44	—
Polish Ham	42	—
Cooked Ham	14	1
Pressed Beef	4	—
Corned Beef	6	—
Chopped Pork	20	—
	<u>130</u>	<u>1</u>

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Sections 28-34:

(i) Sampling:

The undernoted table gives details of all formal and informal samples procured together with information as to the number found, on examination by the Public Analyst, to be non-genuine:

Articles Sampled	No. of Samples			No. of Non-Genuine Samples		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	11	11	—	—	—
Gin	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lemon Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	6	23	29	—	2	2
Mince	23	1	24	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sausages	12	1	13	—	—	—
Whisky	29	—	29	—	—	—
Total	77	42	119	—	2	2

ii) Action taken in respect of Non-Genuine Samples:

The following action was taken in respect of the 2 informal samples reported upon by the Public Analyst as non-genuine:

No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Action taken
25	Sweet Milk	Informal	Formal sample taken—proved to be genuine.
26	Sweet Milk	Informal	Formal sample taken—proved to be genuine.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 22:

Notification of Cases of Food Poisoning:

The Department did not receive notification of any case of food poisoning during the year.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-28:

The following samples were taken in terms of the above Regulations:

Article Sampled	Number of Samples		
	Formal	Informal	Total
Mince	23	1	24
Sausages	12	1	13

All were reported upon by the Public Analyst as complying with the requirements of the Regulations, which state that mince only may contain preservative to the extent of 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) during the months of June, July, August and September, subject to a declaration of the presence of the preservative.

One further informal sample was taken in terms of the above Regulations. The product sampled, according to the vendor, was "bakers' pie filling." In the opinion of the sampling officer, however, it was simply "mince."

The sample was forwarded to the Public Analyst, who reported in the following terms:

"With regard to the sample of Mince, No. 75/E/59, I am of opinion that it contains no starchy material or condiments and therefore is correctly designated 'mince.' 'Bakers' pie filling' is not on the list of foods permitted to contain preservatives, so I am afraid this name will not help the vendor. The quantity of sulphur dioxide present in the sample is very small and is quite harmless, but the Regulations say that it should not be there, and in consequence I am reporting it as adulterated."

As the sample was an informal one, the question of Court proceedings did not arise.

A warning letter, however, was dispatched to the vendor together with a copy of the analyst's report.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956:

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953:

No contravention of the terms of the above Order was noted.

MILK AND DAIRIES:

As has been stated in the introduction to this report, two interesting and significant developments occurred in the dairy industry in 1960, each, in its own way, representing at the same time the end of one particular era and the beginning of another.

Nationally, the Scottish Milk Marketing Board saw fit to declare that only designated milks would be retailed on the liquid market, i.e., for human consumption, and that undesignated milk would in future be sent for manufacturing purposes only at a loss to the producer of 6d per gallon below the Pool price.

By this policy the sale to the general public of milk from cows which have passed the tuberculin test is assured, and now that this enviable position has been reached there will no doubt be renewed suggestions that the pasteurisation of milk is no longer a completely necessary safeguard.

One of the most cogent arguments likely to be put forward by the opponents of pasteurisation is that the time has now come when people should be drinking pure rather than a "sophisticated" milk, and, in support of this, they will point to the steps being taken to reduce the sophistication of foodstuffs generally.

In my opinion, however, the counter-arguments of the supporters of pasteurisation cannot be ignored. These include:

- (1) That pasteurisation ensures a better keeping quality;
- (2) that pasteurisation temperatures destroy pathogenic organisms other than the tubercle bacillus, including more particularly *Brucella Abortus* which causes Undulant Fever in humans.

Locally, 1960 saw every milk producer in the County in possession of a designated licence, a goal which it has taken just over a quarter of a century to reach.

The next step forward by the industry in this area will be the bulk storage and collection of milk. This new system is already well established in other parts of the country and by next year it is anticipated that four local producers will be included in a bulk collection scheme.

It is hoped to include more specific details in next year's report.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914:

Registration of Dairies:

The following registrations in terms of Section 7 of the above Act were approved:

(1) Dealers' premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(2) "Vendo" milk vending machines	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

No registrations were cancelled. The number of registered producers as at 31st December remained, therefore, at 43.

Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951:

Licences to use Special Designation (Producers and Heat Treatment):

The action taken during the year in terms of Parts, II, III and IV of the above Regulations is summarised in the following table. The table also includes details of the number of designated licences held at 31st December, 1960:

Designation	Licences held at 31/12/59	New Licences granted in 1960	Licences suspended	Licences revoked	No. of licences discontinued for other reasons	Licences held at end of year
Certified	3	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculin Tested	39	1	—	—	—	40
Pasteurised	2	—	—	—	—	2
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—

licences to use Special Designation (Dealers):

Two licences were issued to dealers authorising them to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk retailed by them.

In addition, a supplementary licence was issued to a dealer whose premises are within the county, authorising him to use the special designation "Certified."

No dealers' licences or supplementary licences were cancelled. The position, therefore, at the end of the year, was as detailed hereunder:

(1) Dealers' licences to use the special designation "Certified"	5
(2) Dealers' licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	17
(3) Dealers' licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	8
(4) Dealers' supplementary licences to use the special designation "Certified"	4
(5) Dealers' supplementary licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
(6) Dealers' supplementary licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	1

Inspection of Registered Dairy Premises and Pasteurising Depots:

Designated Premises:

The great majority of designated dairy farms in this area are constructed and equipped to a higher standard than is demanded by the dairy byelaws.

All the dairies were visited at regular intervals until the final weeks of the year, when visits were not made during the severe outbreak of foot and mouth disease which affected a large area of the country, but, happily, not Roxburghshire. During these visits no contravention of existing legislation was noted.

Maintenance of byres, milkrooms and dairy sculleries is, on the whole, good.

The inevitable repairs and redecoration will, however, require to be undertaken on one or two farms.

Non-Designated Premises:

There are no non-designated premises in the county.

Pasteurising Depots:

The two pasteurising depots in the area were inspected on the same basis as during the past few years and there can be little doubt that the regular monthly inspections have contributed to the generally high standards which have been maintained.

Both plants have been in regular operation for many years now, however, and inevitably it will cost more, as their working lives increase, to keep them in perfect order.

Milk Shops:

On the whole, those premises from which bottled milk is retailed were found, on inspection, to be suitably constructed and equipped.

No complaints were received regarding the poor keeping quality of milk stored in the premises.

"Milk in Schools" Scheme:

The complaints referred to in an earlier section of this report apart, the above scheme can be said to have worked satisfactorily during 1960, and this, it is suggested, reflects creditably on the contractors, who, on the whole, carried out an extremely difficult job with efficiency and care.

When one pauses to consider the thousands of $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottles which are cleansed and filled with milk daily throughout the year, the occasional lapse on the part of a contractor's employee, whilst it cannot be condoned, may nevertheless be understood.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme:

No notifications in terms of the above Scheme were received during the year and this is to the credit of those producers whose milk is dispatched to creameries, both in this county and in adjoining counties where the Milk Testing Scheme is in operation, for pasteurisation.

Milk Sampling:

(1) Chemical Analysis:

Formal and informal samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis with the following results:

Sample No.	Formal Informal	Res. %	Fat %	S.N.F. %	Ash %	Remarks
1	Formal	11.76	3.05	8.71	0.72	Genuine
2	"	11.88	3.08	8.80	0.74	"
3	"	12.56	3.59	8.97	0.74	"
4	"	12.84	4.02	8.82	0.73	"
5	"	12.57	3.64	8.93	0.74	"
6	"	11.89	3.00	8.89	0.74	"
7	Informal	14.46	5.52	9.24	0.77	"
8	"	12.89	4.18	8.71	0.72	"
9	"	11.76	3.25	8.51	0.71	"
10	"	12.14	3.57	8.57	0.71	"
11	"	11.80	3.31	8.49	0.71	"
12	"	12.02	3.09	8.74	0.73	"
13	"	11.69	3.09	8.60	0.71	"
14	"	12.00	3.28	8.72	0.72	"
15	"	12.12	3.40	8.72	0.72	"
16	"	11.94	3.42	8.52	0.71	"
17	"	11.82	3.28	8.54	0.71	"
18	"	11.89	3.18	8.71	0.72	"
19	"	12.00	3.31	8.69	0.72	"
20	"	11.90	3.21	8.69	0.72	"
21	"	12.29	3.45	8.84	0.73	"
22	"	12.25	3.45	8.80	0.73	"
23	"	12.62	3.67	8.85	0.73	"
24	"	12.07	3.35	8.72	0.72	"
25	"	11.40	3.65	7.75	0.64	Non-genuine. Adulterated. Water added 8%.
26	"	11.03	2.57	8.46	0.70	Non-genuine. Adulterated. Fat abstracted 14%.
27	"	13.41	4.53	8.88	0.74	Genuine.
28	"	11.95	3.47	8.48	0.72	Genuine. Composite sample morning and evening milk taken from same farm as samples Nos. 26 and 27.
29	"	12.13	3.64	8.49	0.70	Genuine. Follow up of sample No. 25.

Average Fat %	....	....	....	....	....	3.45
Average S.N.F. %	....	....	....	....	....	8.68

(2) Bacteriological Examination:

Designated Milk—Samples taken at Producers' Premises:

Apart from the last four weeks of the year, when visits to farms were stopped for reasons already stated, sampling was undertaken by the Joint Milk Officer on the same basis, more or less, as for previous years.

The following table gives full details of samples taken as well as summarising number and percentages of samples failing to comply with the statutory requirements. It also gives the number of producers with failing samples:

Designation	No. of Samples			No. of Producers with				
	Taken	Failing	% Failing	No Failures	One Failure	Two Failures	Three Failures	Four failures or more
Certified	34 (35)	5 (9)	14.7 (25.7)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (1)	— (1)	1 (—)
Tuberculin Tested	217 (173)	36 (36)	16.6 (20.2)	20 (24)	9 (5)	7 (9)	3 (3)	1 (—)

	Certified	Tuberculin Tested
Average number of samples taken per producer	11.3 (11.7)	5.4 (4.1)
Number of producers having 3 or more consecutive failures	Nil	

Note: Figures in parentheses are for 1959.

A comparison of this year's figures with those for 1959 shows that 44 more samples of "T.T." milk were taken.

The number of samples failing, on the other hand, was the same, and this, in my opinion, is a fact of some significance. It means, as I have said in a previous report, that, although all the producers in the area are fully conversant with the principles of hygienic milk production—this is confirmed by the number of producers having either a "clean sheet" or only one failure—a number of producers are not prepared to ensure that these principles are applied on every milking day throughout the year.

Pasteurised Milk:

The following table gives details of the numbers of samples of pasteurised milk taken during the seven years 1954-60. It also gives the number and percentages failing to pass the statutory tests:

Year	No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples failing	% of Samples failing
1954	56	6	10.7
1955	44	8	18.1
1956	46	3	6.5
1957	48	2	6.2
1958	50	6	12.0
1959	50	6	12.0
1960	46	4	8.7

In 1960, as in previous years, the majority of samples failed the coliform rather than the phosphates test and these failures reached their peak in the warmer months, i.e., May, June, July and August.

This year's results are reasonably satisfactory, indicating, as in the case of producers, that the plant employees are aware of the hygienic principles of pasteurisation.

Again, however, as in the case of the producers, the failures, which were sporadic and followed no particular pattern, show that not always were these principles faithfully applied.

(4) School Milk:

The high bacteriological quality of the milk supplied to school children over the past seven years is shown by the undernoted statistics:

Year	No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples failing	% of Samples failing
1954	33	3	9.1
1955	38	6	15.8
1956	48	3	6.5
1957	49	3	6.1
1958	49	3	6.1
1959	49	—	—
1960	48	1	2.0

(5) Cartons sold from Vending Machines:

Of 9 samples of pasteurised milk taken from the 2 vending machines in the area, 3 failed to pass the statutory tests.

(6) Biological Testing of Milk for Myco Tuberculosis:

Since 1958 these tests have not been carried out as a matter of routine.

Milk Testing—General:

The continued support and co-operation of the staff of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture is gratefully acknowledged.

Milk Production in the County:

From figures kindly supplied by the Milk Marketing Board, it appears that during 1960, 81,093 gallons of "Certified" milk and 1,225,214 gallons of "T.T." milk, together with some 3,436 gallons of non-designated milk, were produced on the 43 dairy farms in the county.

Of the total of 1,228,650 gallons of "T.T." and non-designated milk produced 525,050 gallons or 42% were pasteurised.

ICE CREAM

New Legislation:

After consulting with local authority associations and other interested bodies the Secretary of State, under Section 4 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, made the Ice Cream (Scotland) Amendments Regulation.

These Regulations, which came into operation on 23rd November, amend the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, by:

- (a) permitting an additional method of pasteurisation and a method of sterilisation;

- (b) exempting from the normal requirement to maintain the mixture at a low temperature an ice cream mixture which, after sterilisation, is put into sterile air-tight containers under sterile conditions;
- (c) making it clear that water ices ("iced lollies") of high acidity need not be subjected to heat treatment.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948:

Registration of Premises and Vehicles:

The following table gives details of action taken in terms of the above Regulations:

It also summarises the position at the end of the year:

	Premises	Vehicles
Total number in force on 31st December, 1959	16	7
Number granted during year	2	—
Number cancelled during year	1	—
Number discontinued during year for other reasons	—	—
Total number in force on 31st December, 1960	17	7

Inspection of Premises and Vehicles:

As a matter of policy all manufacturing premises were visited on a fortnightly basis during the principal ice cream consuming months, i.e., from May until September. For the remainder of the year they were visited as and when other duties permitted, but not less frequently than once per month.

The visits, which appeared to be welcomed by the manufacturers, who were most co-operative and gave all necessary assistance throughout, showed that conditions, generally, were conducive to the hygienic production of ice cream.

Again, however, there were odd lapses on the part of some manufacturers, the results of which may be seen in a subsequent paragraph which deals with sampling.

One manufacturer in particular had a poor sampling record and this despite the fact that a washing and sterilising technique, which subsequently proved to be extremely efficient, was demonstrated to him.

Ice Cream Sampling:

1. Samples taken for Chemical Analysis:

11 samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis, with the under-mentioned results:

Sample No.	Fat Content	Total Solids	Result
1	5.2%	33.4%	Genuine
2	7.2%	36.8%	"
3	5.4%	35.5%	"
4	5.9%	35.7%	"
5	7.4%	34.6%	"
6	8.3%	36.0%	"
7	5.6%	37.6%	"
8	6.0%	30.9%	"
9	6.0%	29.5%	"
10	5.7%	31.8%	"
11	8.8%	38.4%	"

Average Fat Content = 6.6%.

(2) Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination:

In November the former provisional bacteriological standard was replaced with a new standard which, it was considered, would more accurately reflect the hygienic methods of the food trader.

The new provisional standard suggests there should be not more than 50,000 organisms per gram and no coliform bacteria in one-hundredth of a gram.

The following table gives details of the 48 samples taken for bacteriological examination. All were taken prior to November and they have, therefore, been assessed on the provisional standard applying at the time:

Number of samples taken	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
Number of samples with counts of less than 100,000 and with no B. coli present	....	....	....	....	25	(52.0%)	
Number of samples with counts of less than 100,000 but with B. coli present	....	....	....	....	4	(8.4%)	
Number of samples with counts of more than 100,000 and with B. coli present	....	....	....	....	7	(14.6%)	
Number of samples with counts of more than 100,000 but with no B. coli present	....	....	....	....	12	(25.0%)	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION:

Slaughterhouses Act, 1954:

Only one private slaughterhouse is registered in terms of the above Act.

The premises, in which, on the average, 2 cattle beasts and 5 sheep were slaughtered weekly throughout the year, were maintained in first class order.

Negotiations for the erection of a slaughterhouse by the local cattle and sheep dealer, mentioned in last year's report, were not actively pursued.

There is still a possibility, however, that a slaughterhouse might be erected in the St Boswells area by a private firm in course of the next year or two.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts, 1928-54:

Applications for Slaughterers' Licences:

No applications were received for licences in terms of the above Act.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954-58:

In the course of almost daily visits to the single private slaughterhouse in the area no contravention of the terms of the above Regulations was noted.

Meat Inspection:

Meat inspection duties, within normal working hours, were carried out on the same basis as last year.

To ensure 100% inspection of sheep slaughtered in this area and exported principally to the London market, overtime duty was again necessary. This took place mostly at week-ends and, in course of the export season, some 180½ extra hours were worked.

The following table gives details of the different classes of animals slaughtered at Kelso and St Boswells slaughterhouses during 1960:

The weights of condemned meat and offal are also given, as are the principal diseases causing the condemnations:

Iso:

Classes	Number of Animals Slaughtered			Total
	Passed	Seized Wholly	Seized Partially	
attle	1,257	10	17	1,284
eeep	17,102	167	88	17,357
s	804	11	16	831
tal	19,163	188	121	19,472

st of Diseases involving Condemnation of Carcasses:

Disease	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Total	
	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially
pscesses	1	1	1	15	3	—	5	16
inobacillosis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
uising	—	3	5	38	—	1	5	42
ncer	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
ead on Arrival	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
raciation	—	—	80	—	—	—	80	—
vered Flesh	1	—	9	—	2	—	12	—
actures	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
temorrhages	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
undice	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
rne's Disease	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
nt Ill	1	—	10	16	—	—	11	16
alignant Condition of								
Lymphatics	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
edema	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—
ritonitis	—	1	5	—	—	—	5	1
euemonia	—	—	4	3	—	—	4	3
eurisy	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
pticaemia	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
ptic Peritonitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
ptic Pneumonia	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—
ft Flesh	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
berculosis	—	8	—	—	3	15	3	23
amours	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
raemia	3	—	11	—	1	—	15	—
ptic Pleurisy	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Total	10	17	167	88	11	16	188	121

Total Weight of Condemned Carcasses = 12,062 lbs.

List of Diseases Involving Condemnation of Organs and Offal:

Disease	Cattle				Sheep				Pigs		
	Liver	Lungs	Tongue	Intestine	Liver	Lungs	Tongue	Intestine	Liver	Lungs	Tongue
Actinomycosis, etc.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	22	2	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysts	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	22	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Spot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Necrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasites	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach Contents	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	5	12	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	132	34	5	5	269	4	—	—	5	—	—

Total Weight of Condemned Organs and/or Offal = 2,727 lbs.

St Boswells:

Classes	No. of Animals Slaughtered			Total
	Passed	Seized Wholly	Seized Partially	
Cattle	97	—	—	97
Sheep	253	—	—	253
Pigs	48	—	1*	49
Total	398	—	1	299

*1 Pig seized—Tuberculosis.

4 Livers were condemned and seized by reason of Abscesses, Cirrhosis and Distomatosis.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950:

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957:

The number of licences issued in terms of the above Order remained at 17.

The premises in which the plants are operated were each visited on more than one occasion during the year and at the times of these visits no contravention of the terms of the Order was noted.

Anthrax Order, 1938:

Intimation was received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer, The Department of Agriculture for Scotland, to the effect that, in the course of the year, some 55 reported outbreaks of anthrax were investigated. None, however, was subsequently confirmed.

the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1960:

The above Order, which came into operation at the end of the year, varies the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1948.

The Order, which hitherto applied to visible infestation by Warble Fly, is now extended to infestation discoverable by touch. It also varies the specifications of the dressing which it requires to be applied to infested cattle.

PART V—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Infectious Diseases:

11 reported cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated.

Terminal disinfection was not undertaken as, in each case, appropriate measures were found to have been taken by the occupiers of the houses.

Common Lodging Houses:

There are no common lodging houses in the landward area.

Burial Grounds:

The special districts officers in Newcastleton and Town Yetholm continued to be responsible for the digging of graves in and the regular maintenance of the cemeteries in the parishes of Castleton and Yetholm.

Similar duties in the remaining cemeteries in the county were undertaken, as formerly, by the mobile burial ground squad.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897:

Offensive Trades:

Once again the skinworks at Newtown St Boswells and the private slaughterhouse at St Boswells were both conducted in an exemplary manner.

Steps will probably require to be taken in the not too distant future, however, to improve the drainage facilities at the latter premises.

Nuisances:

As mentioned in the introduction, a piece of legislation appearing on the Statute Book for the first time in 1960 was the Noise Abatement Act.

The Act, which takes cognisance of the fact that in this atomic age nuisance from noise is one of the new problems confronting mankind in the more advanced societies, at least, has two main effects.

Firstly, noise or vibration amounting to a nuisance at common law becomes one of the categories of nuisance which can be dealt with summarily under Part II (Sanitary Provisions) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and it is of interest to note that an application to the Sheriff to "decern for the removal or remedy or discontinuance or interdict of the nuisance" requires a requisition in writing from only three occupiers of lands or premises instead of ten ratepayers as in the case of existing classes of nuisance covered by Section 16(6) of the 1897 Act.

Secondly, the Act prohibits the use of loudspeakers in streets between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. except:

- (a) in an emergency, for police, fire brigade or ambulance purposes and in some other specially defined circumstances.

When, however, they are fixed to a vehicle used for the sale of perishable foodstuffs they may be used between the hours of noon and 7 p.m. to indicate (other than by means of words) that the commodities are on sale.

This provision will enable those ice cream vendors who have installed "chimes" on their retail vehicles to continue to use them to attract customers, old and young, so long as they are not operated to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

Enforcement of this section of the Act is a matter for the police.

Obviously, the Act had not been in operation long enough by the end of the year for people to take advantage of it. It will be interesting, however, to see if any noise complaints are received in the future.

Among the more interesting of the 20 or so complaints investigated during the year were 2 in which species of insects, one common and one not so common, were the "authors" of the nuisance conditions.

In the first case, an extremely heavy fly infestation in a church belfry was brought to the Department's notice. After a detailed survey of the premises during which the inspector's war-time training in the Navy stood him in good stead by giving him a head for heights, it was decided that spraying with an insecticide would probably be the most appropriate treatment in the circumstances. This was done with a marked degree of success. The premises will, however, be re-inspected from time to time and further spraying will be undertaken if necessary.

Spraying also proved to be effective in dealing with the second infestation problem. In this instance the insects responsible for the complaint were "Mining Bees," so identified by the Department of Zoology at Edinburgh University, a colony of which had made their habitat in the joints of the masonry forming one of the external walls of the complainant's house.

"Mining Bees," according to the Zoology Department, are solitary bees in that one female provides for her own progeny and there is no development of worker drones, etc., as in the hive bee. The females do, however, tend to build their nests in close proximity to each other, so forming a colony. They are called "Mining Bees" because the female excavates a tunnel—in this case by picking out some of the mortar forming the joints between the masonry—where she constructs breeding cells which she stocks with food on which she lays her eggs. Having done this she closes the mouth of the tunnel and dies.

It was suggested by the Zoology Department that the colony might be spared since, being early on the wing, the bees are excellent pollinators, particularly of fruit trees. The suggestion, however, was not accepted for one good reason—the "Mining Bee" is capable of stinging, but apparently rarely does so except under extreme provocation.

Thanks are due to Professor Swann of the Department of Zoology and his staff for their help in identifying this species and also the "foreign body" found in the milk bottle, reference to which has been made in an earlier part of the report.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:

Duties of Rat Catcher:

As stated in the general introduction to this report, the routine survey of farms was suspended during the severe and extensive outbreak of foot and mouth disease which affected a number of counties during the final weeks of the year.

It is evident, however, from a review of the duties undertaken by the rat catcher in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire during the past year that he was otherwise fully and usefully employed on property and farm surveys, on routine inspection of refuse depots, slaughterhouses and other areas specially liable to rodent infestation, and in treating known infestations.

Administration of Act:

The following is a copy of the statement which is required to be forwarded each year to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland:

1. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act:

- (a) *Administrative:* The County Sanitary Inspector has been responsible for administering the service and for supervising the work of the operative since 16/5/1957.
- (b) *Survey:* Regular surveys are carried out by the rat catcher, who calls upon a member of the County Sanitary Inspector's staff for assistance when necessary.
- (c) *Operational:* One.

Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice:
 Routine inspections of food premises are carried out under The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and particular attention is paid to ascertain whether premises are infested, ratproofed, etc.
 Regular surveys of farms are carried out and infestations reported to the farmers concerned. The services of the county rat catcher are available to those desirous of the Council's eradication service.
 In all cases, advice is given regarding the methods of control of rats and mice.

Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation:
 Special attention is given to refuse depots, slaughterhouses and other premises which are known to attract rats.

Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951:

Nil

General:

Nil.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agri- cultural Properties	Total
Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1960:					
As a result of notification	10	129	25	8	172
Otherwise	15	42	373	332	762
Total	25	171	398	340	934
Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	24	137	27	48	236
Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared:					
By the Local Authority	24	130	25	9	188
Otherwise	—	7	2	30	39
Total	24	137	27	39	227
Number of Notices served under Section 4:					
Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
Works	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Notices issued under Section 6(2)	—	—	—	—	—

Survey of Grain Stacks 1960-61 and 1961-62:

In the early part of the year the Rodent Control Branch of the Department of Agriculture invited local authorities to co-operate with them in carrying out a survey of a selected number of grain stacks.

Following a discussion with the Department's representative, it was agreed, for the purpose of the survey, that the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk should comprise a single administrative area, and first reports, relating to 25 stacks, were collated and passed to the Department at the end of the thrashing season.

Further reports will be passed on the same stacks at the end of next year's thrashing season.

Charge for Services of Rat Catcher in Burghs:

It was agreed that, as from 30th June, the time taken by the rat catcher in investigating and, if required to, in dealing with rodent infestations in private properties in the Burghs of Hawick, Kelso, Jedburgh and Melrose should be charged for at a rate of 9/8d per hour. This compares with the rate chargeable to private property owners in the landward area for the same service.

The total cost of the service for the year was £609 19s 2d, whilst the income amounted to £102 7s 8d.

PART VI—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act, 1956:

The Smoke Control Area (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order, 1959:

The above Order, which came into operation in January, exempts from the smoke control area provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, furnaces installed on or after 31st December, 1956, which are equipped with a mechanical stoker and do not burn pulverised fuel.

Exemption is conditional on the furnace installed being so maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke and on the use of only fuels for which the mechanical stoker is designed.

There was again no major smoke control problems in the landward area and no contraventions of Section 1 of the Act, which prohibits the emission of dark smoke beyond a specific period, were noted.

PART VII—WORK PREMISES

Factories Acts, 1937-59:

Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1959, which, as stated in the introduction to this report, came into operation on 1st December, provides that the duties under Section 34 of the 1937 Act (relating to means of escape in case of fire) will, in future, be exercisable by fire authorities.

Hitherto, the issue of certificates relating to the means of escape in case of fire in factories employing more than 20 persons was the duty of local authorities, a duty which, in this area, could not have been undertaken without the full and ready co-operation of the Firemaster, South-Eastern Fire Brigade, whose help is most gratefully acknowledged.

Particulars required under the Factories Act, 1937:

The following is a copy of the report which is required to be forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories on the administration of matters under Parts I and VIII of the above Act:

Part 1

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	8	—	—
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	65	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	84	73	—	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
nt of cleanliness S.1	—	—	—	—	—
ercrowding S.2	—	—	—	—	—
reasonable temperature S.3	—	—	—	—	—
dequate ventilation S.4	—	—	—	—	—
fective drainage of S.6	—	—	—	—	—
itary Conveniences S.7					
a) Insufficient	2	(a)	—	—	—
b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—(a)	—	—	—
c) Not separate for sexes	1	—(a)	—	—	—
er offences against the act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	—	—	—

(a) Not remedied but receiving attention.

Part 2—Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

	Nature of Work Wearing Apparel	
	Making, etc.	Cleaning and washing
No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	14	—
No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	—	—
No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	—	—
No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	—	—
Notices served	—	—
Prosecutions	—	—

PART VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Act, 1926:

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960:

The above Regulations came into operation on 1st October, consolidating, with certain amendments, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations of 1955 and the amending Regulations of 1956.

Very briefly, the Regulations prescribe the manner of marking parcels of fertilisers and feeding stuffs intended for sale and the forms of register to be maintained by certain persons dealing with these products.

The Sixth Schedule describes in detail the manner in which samples are to be taken for analysis, whilst the Ninth Schedule sets out the limits of variation, or permitted tolerances, in the particulars given by a seller of the amounts of the ingredients of a fertiliser or feeding stuff.

The following samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis:

Fertilisers (Informal):

National Growmore	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bone Meal	....	....	....	....	....	1
Basic Slag	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sulphate of Potash	....	....	....	....	....	1
Superphosphate of Lime	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						5

Feeding Stuffs (Informal):

Growers Pellets (with added vitamins)	....	....	....	....	....	1
Layers Meal	....	....	....	....	....	1
Layers Mash	....	....	....	....	....	1
Layers Pellets	....	....	....	....	....	1
Battery and deep litter mash	....	....	....	....	....	1
Battery and deep litter pellets	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						6

All 11 samples complied with the statutory requirements.

A. WALKER & SON, LTD.,
GALASHIELS.